

OUR COUNTRY

(Its Wealth & People)

TWO COLOUR PICTOGRAPHS

BY

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ILLUSTRATED BY

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WITH A FOREWORD BY

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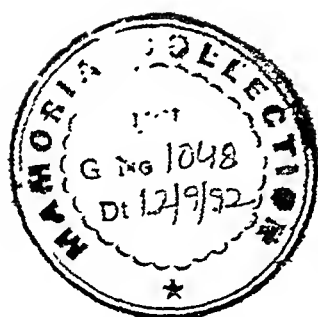
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FOREWORD

IT gives me great pleasure to welcome this publication, whose value lies mainly in the fact that *it is a school project*, representing the honest, cooperative effort of the students and teachers of the C. N. Vidyavihar over which Shri Jhinabhai Desai presides with urbanity and distinction. While teachers will, no doubt, welcome it as a useful visual aid in teaching important geographical, social and scientific facts about our country, it should also be an eye opener to those pessimists who live by the slogan that "nothing can be done". Just as this school did not prayerfully fold its hands, hoping that visual aids will 'somehow' come from 'somewhere', I hope many other schools—and publishers—will come forward in a spirit of initiative and self-help to take up similar other projects for which there is immense scope.

K. G. SAIYIDAIN

P R E F A C E

THIS is a school project. It forms a part of a series of projects undertaken by the students and staff of Shree Sheth C. N. Vidyavihar, Ahmedabad, during Gandhi Jayanti celebrations every year. The charts contained in this book, along with many more, were exhibited in 1945, with hardly any idea that some day they would be published in a book-form. It was suggested to us by more than one person that if the charts could be brought out in a book-form they would be found to be useful not only for educational purpose in the strictly academic sense, but for general enlightenment also. But when we decided to bring them out in a book-form, we felt the need of getting our statistics strictly checked, and we found that the task was not an easy one, as authorities differed. The latest figures were not available and those that could be had were not entirely reliable due to war conditions. We have, however, made all efforts to make the figures as upto-date as we could under the circumstances.

The Charts given here do not cover the entire field of Indian Economics. They are confined to natural resources, population, food, clothing and partition.

This project could hardly have been possible without a happy combination of the versatility of Shree Bhaskerrao Vidwans and creative talent of Shree Rasiklal Parikh—my colleagues on the staff of Shree Sheth C. N. Vidyavihar.

SHETH C. N. VIDYAVIHAR,
AHMEDABAD

JHINABHAI DESAI

HAD it not been for the combination of some happy circumstances which included the whole-hearted support and encouragement we got from the management of our Institution as also the willing cooperation of some of our colleagues of whom Shree K. J. Joshi's share has been very great and the untiring zeal, enthusiasm and support of our pupils, this work would not have seen the light of the day. Here we take the opportunity of recording our deep sense of gratitude to all of them.

SHETH C. N. VIDYAVIHAR,
AHMEDABAD

BHASKERRAO VIDWANS
RASIKLAL PARIKH

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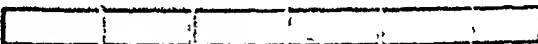
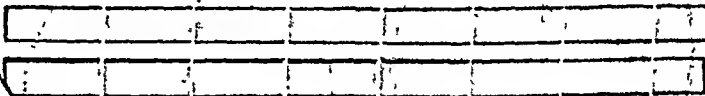
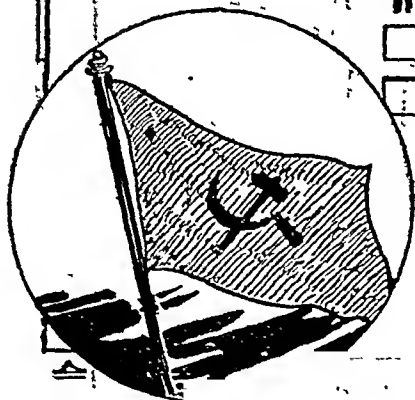
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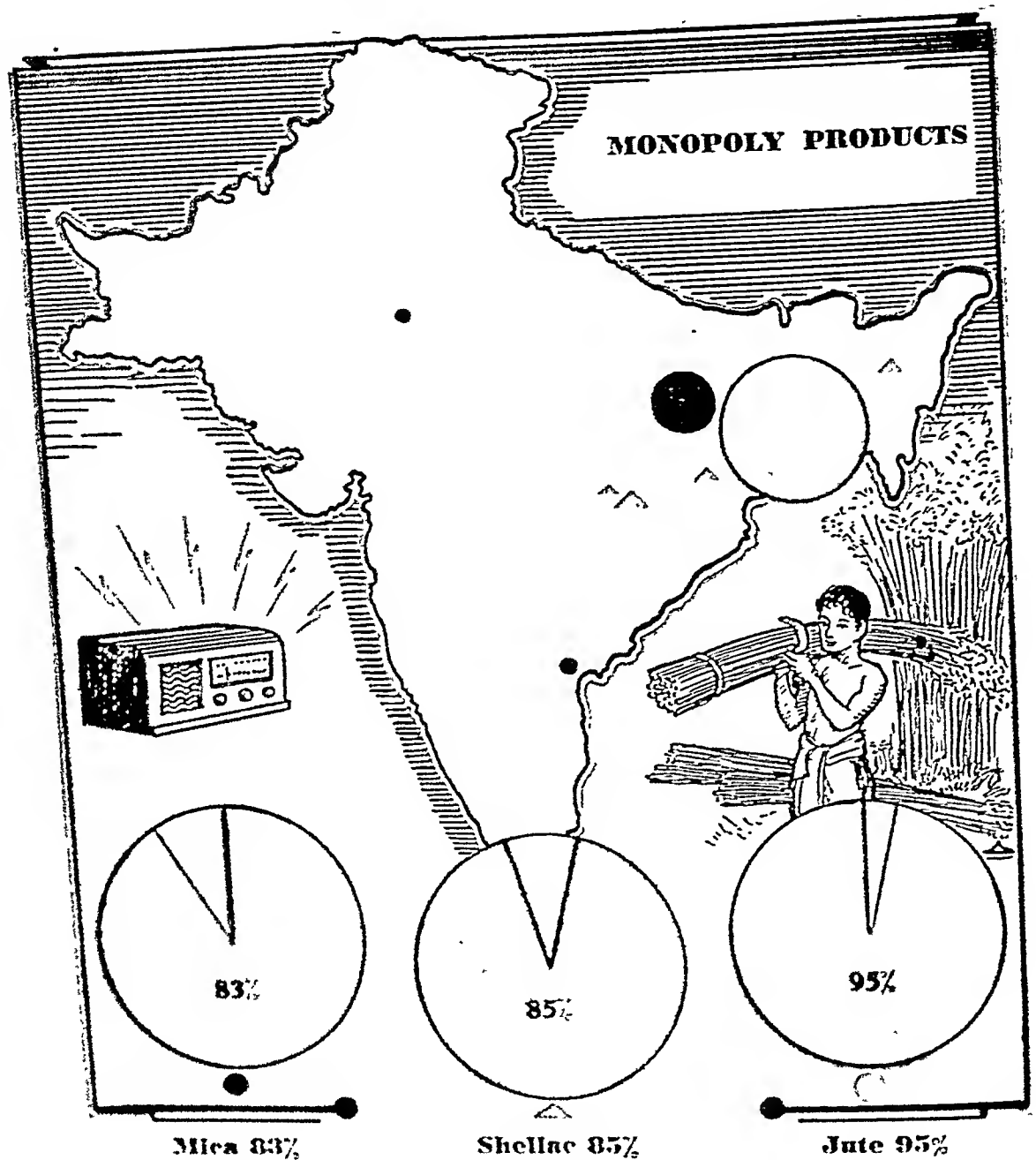
**India****China****Great Britain****United States****Soviet Russia**

[Each figure stands for 2.5 crores of population.
Each rectangle represents 5 lakhs of sq. miles.]

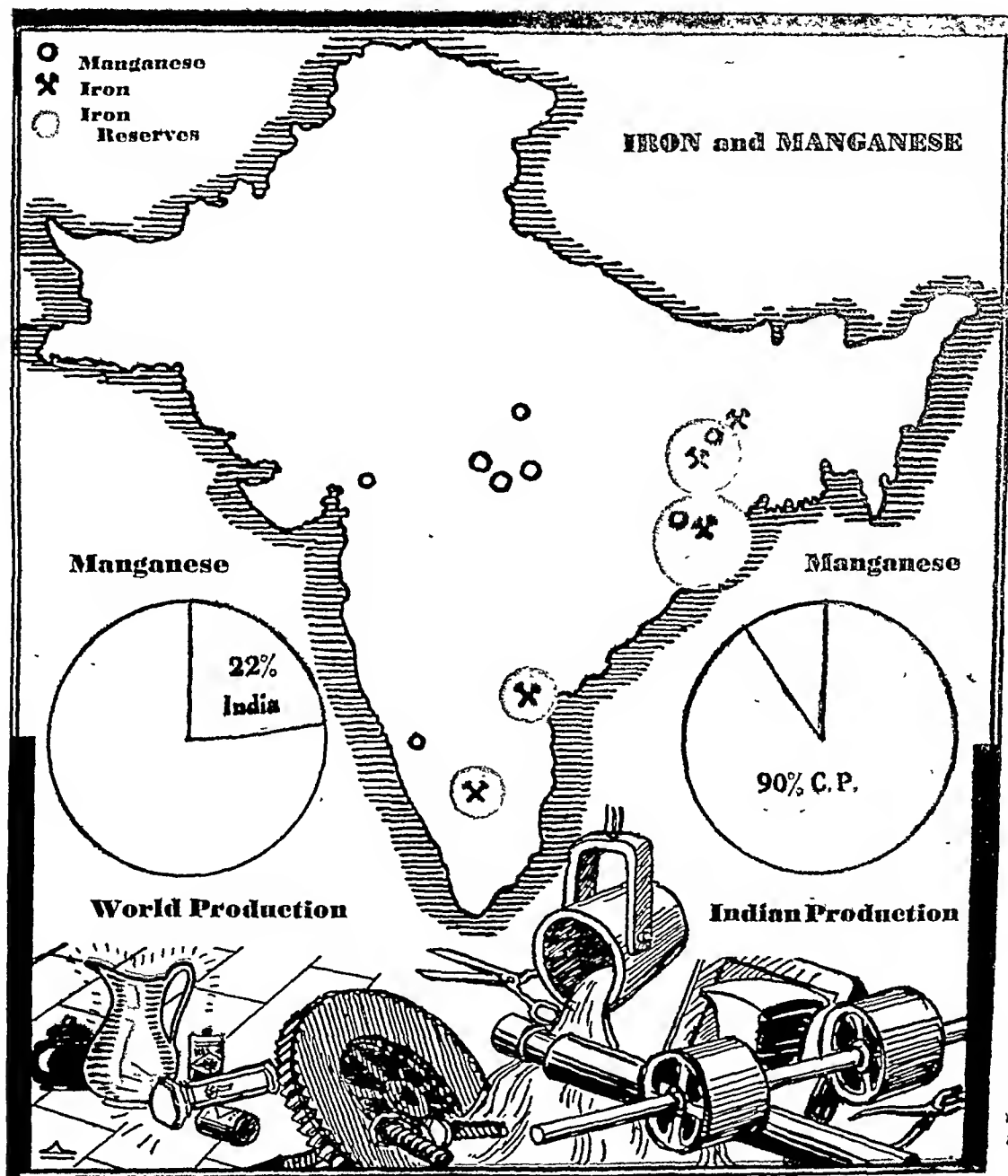
The surface area of India is about 16 lakh sq. miles. An important feature is that most of its land is in the service of Man.

As regards population India occupies the first place in the world. The figures for China are not reliable because there are no systematic censuses.

Every fifth man in the world is an Indian.



The circles above show India's share in world production in each item. India has practically the monopoly of Mica, Jute and Shellac. Bengal produces all the jute. East Bengal produces a large part of it. Shellac is the product of the forests of C. P. and Assam. The chief area of mica deposits is near Hazaribaug in Bihar. Mica is absolutely indispensable electrical machinery.

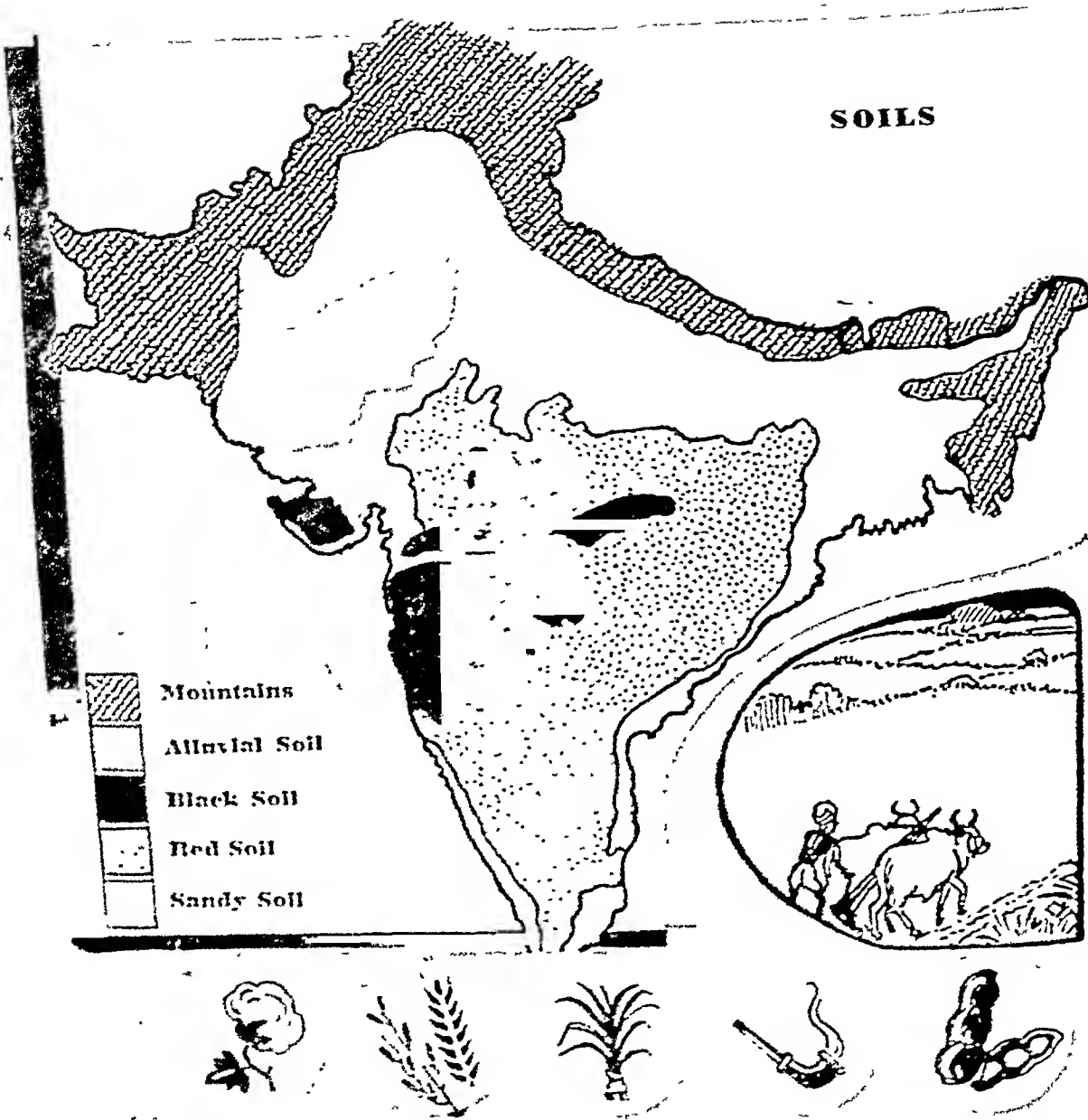


India has perhaps the world's largest resources of high grade iron containing 60 percent metal. The estimated reserves are nearly 3000 million tons; but owing to the deficiency of coal they are not worked.

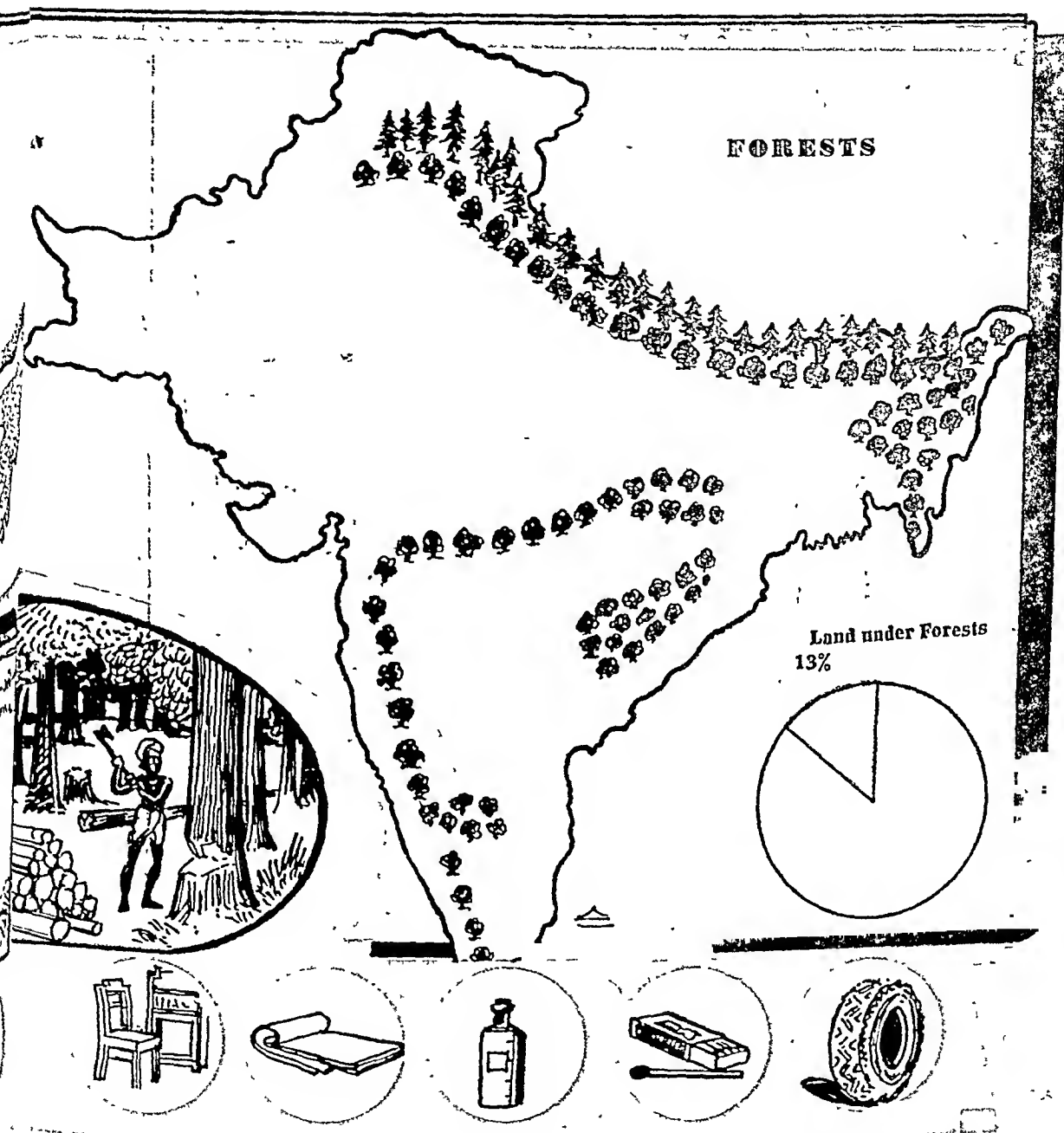
India occupies the second place in the world production of manganese. C. P. is the main producer. It is called the 'Jack-of-all-trades' among industrial minerals. It is specially used in steel industry.

SOILS

SOILS



India is one among few countries which have very fine fertile soil. The alluvial soils of the Indo-Gangetic valley are the deepest, finest and most fertile in India. They respond well to the use of manures. The Black Cotton soil is also among the most fertile soils. It has been cultivated for thousands of years without the use of manures.

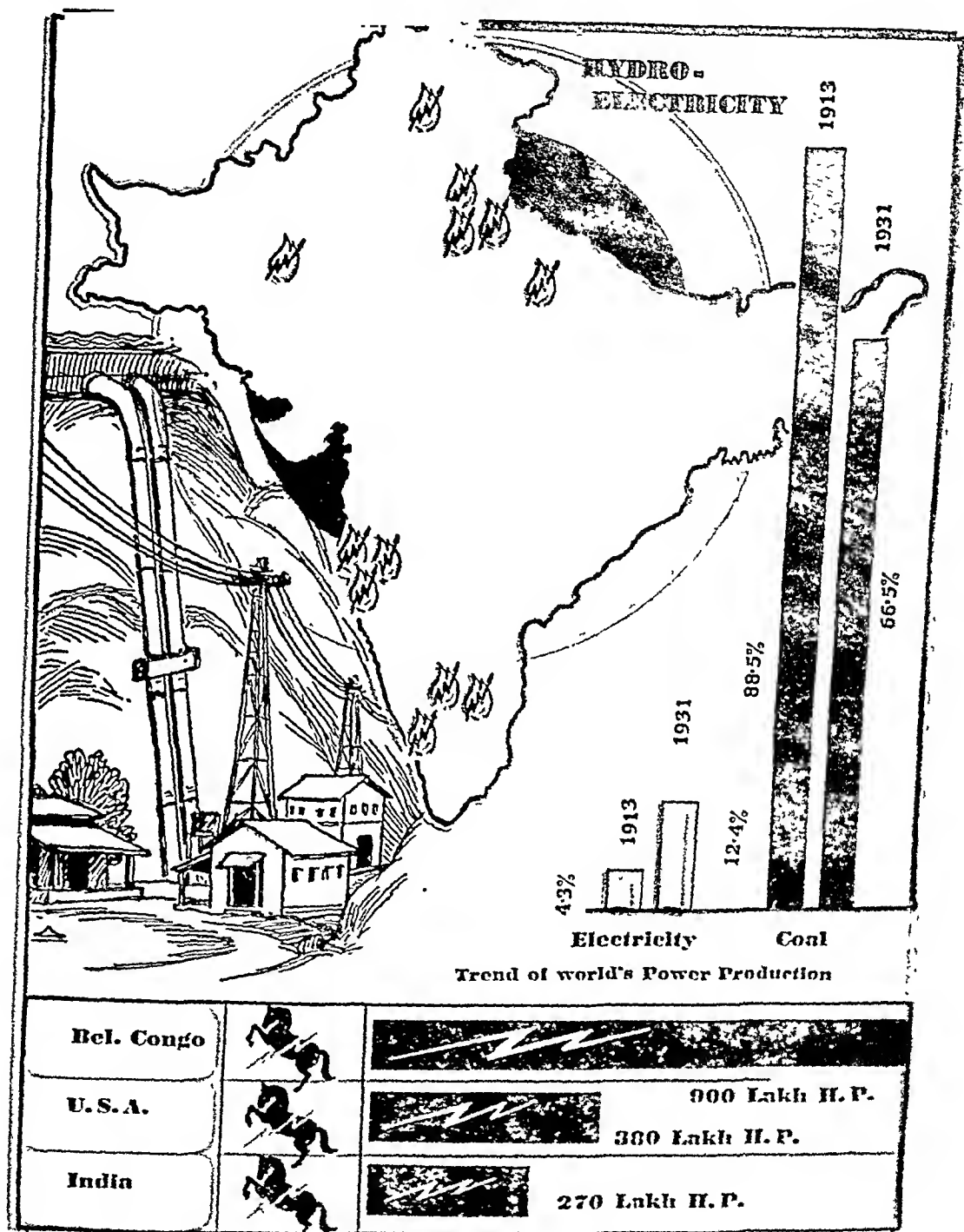


One lakh sq. miles are under forests in India. Forests lower the temperature, enable the soil to retain moisture, check erosion, sometimes even increase the fertility of the soil, supply wood for fuel, timber for furniture and buildings and they are the chief source of paper. There are promises in the future for production of rubber, turpentine oil and medicine.

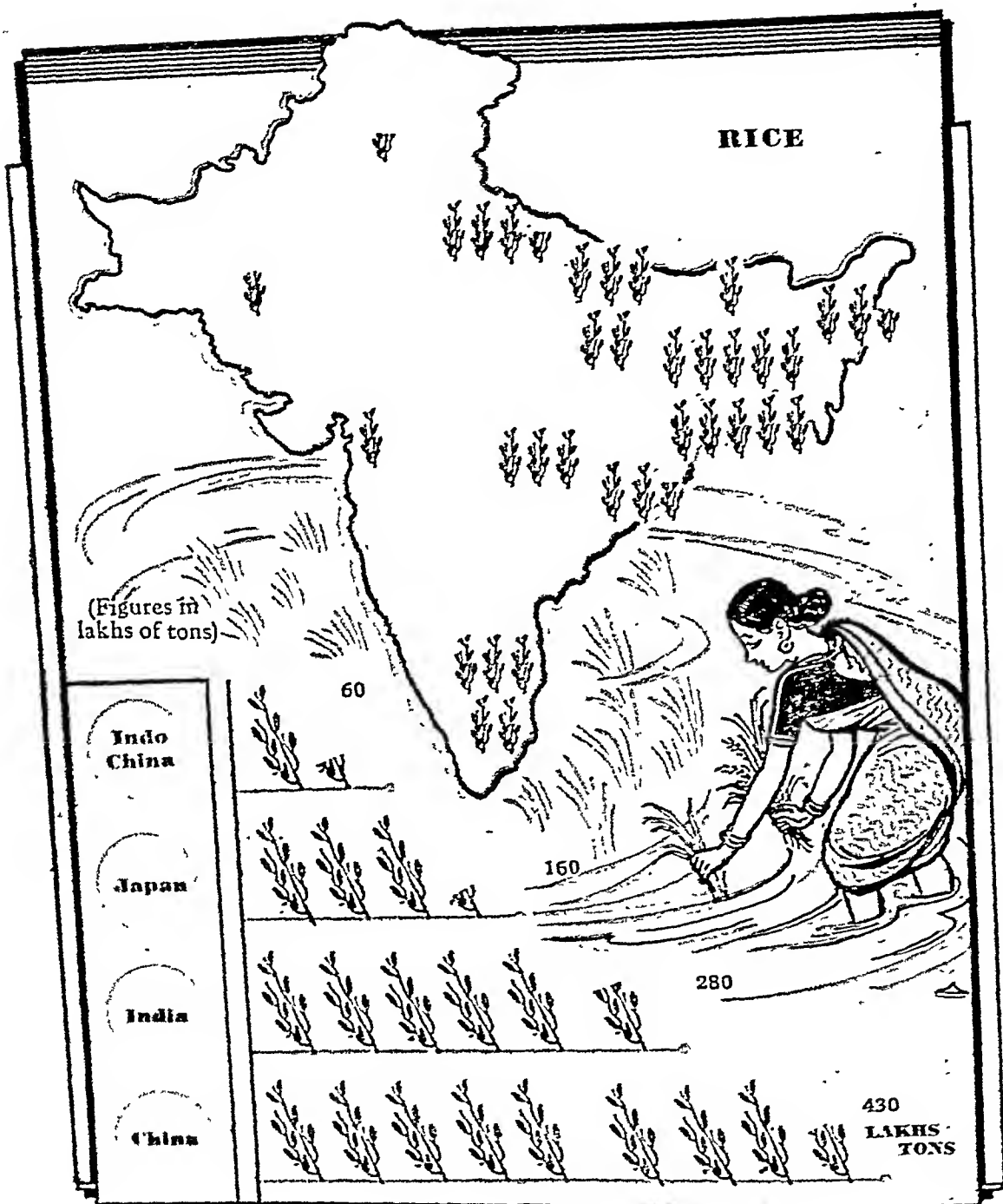


Nature is not very generous to India as regards coal. At present we have very little knowledge regarding actual amount of reserves. It is estimated at 6,000 crore tons, but four-fifths of these reserves lie deep for profitable workings. Moreover almost all of it is concentrated at one corner of the country.

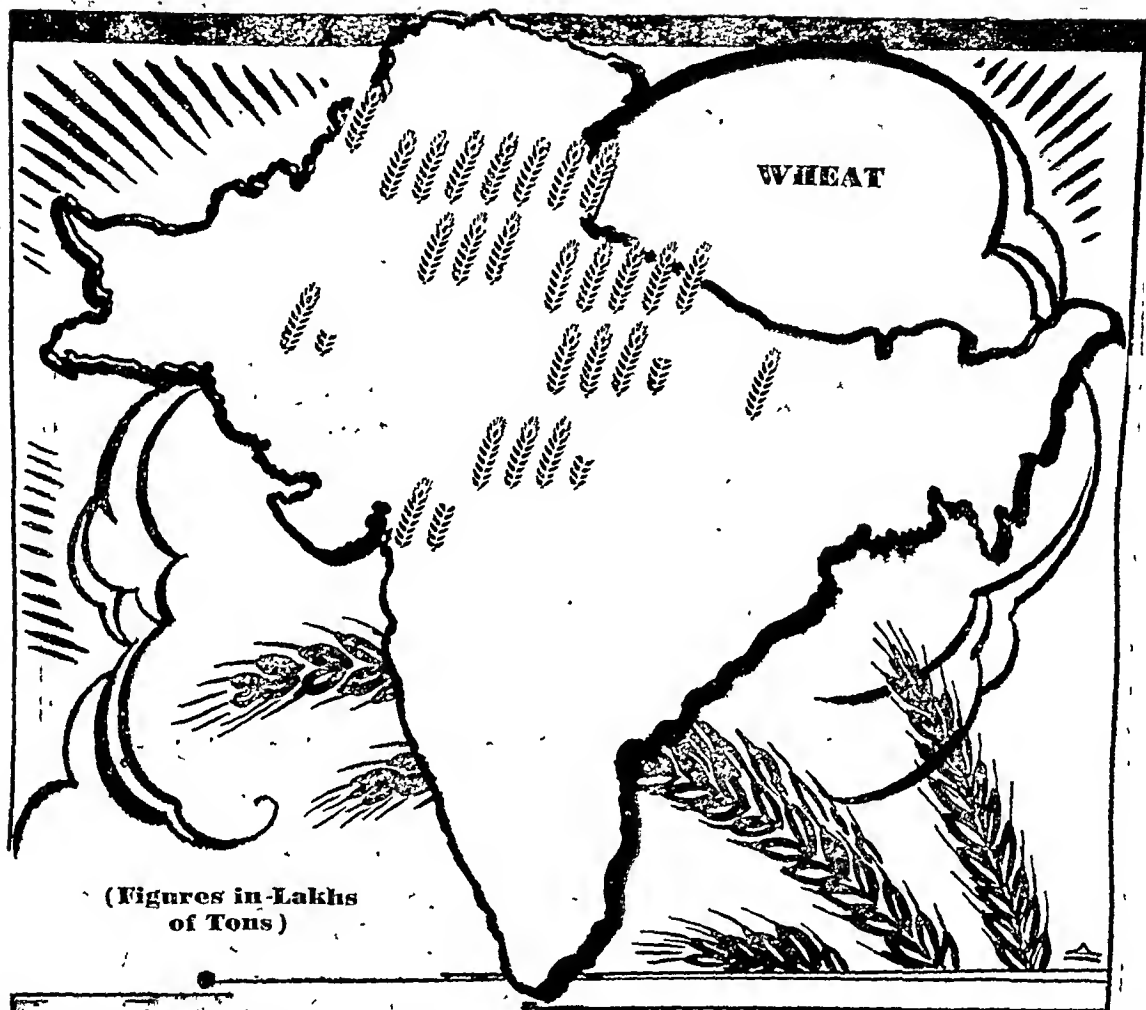
India can claim very little in the shape of oil reserves. Petroleum is found in limited quantities in Assam and the Punjab. We have to depend mostly on imports.



Nature has been almost lavish in her gifts of hydro-electric sources. Vast possibilities exist in areas with little or no coal and which are most distant from coal mines. India stands third in her potential reserves. To-day not even 1% is tapped. From the above columns showing the comparative power production, it will become evident that Coal is becoming less important and the importance of electricity is rapidly increasing in modern machine age.



Rice is the staple food of Indians and one of the important products of India. India is one of the front rank producers of rice in the world, still we have to depend upon the Burmese imports. Bengal, Madras, Bihar, U. P., C. P., and Assam are the chief provinces where rice is grown.



(Figures in Lakhs
of Tons)



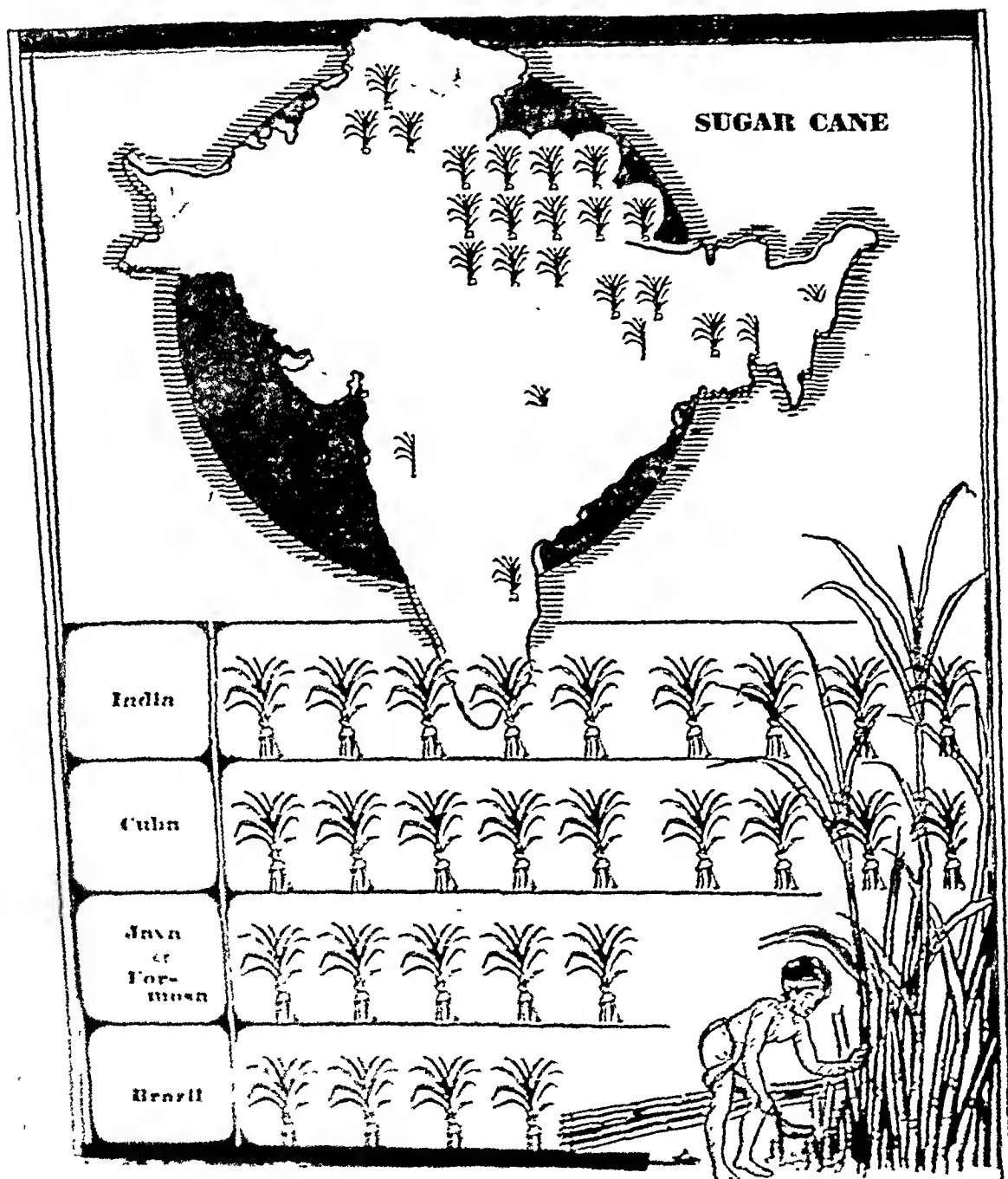
U.S.S.R., 255

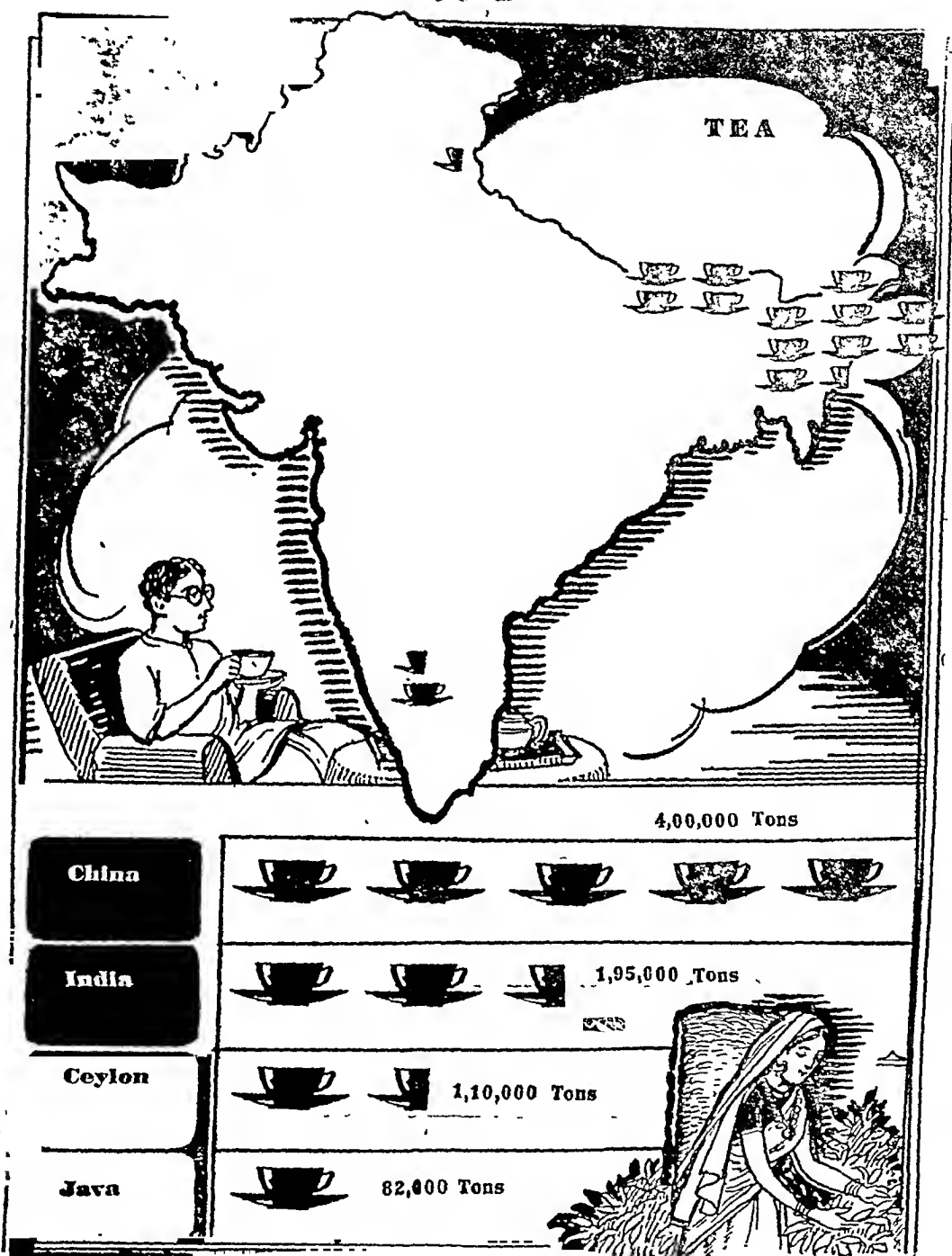
China, 190

U.S.A., 130

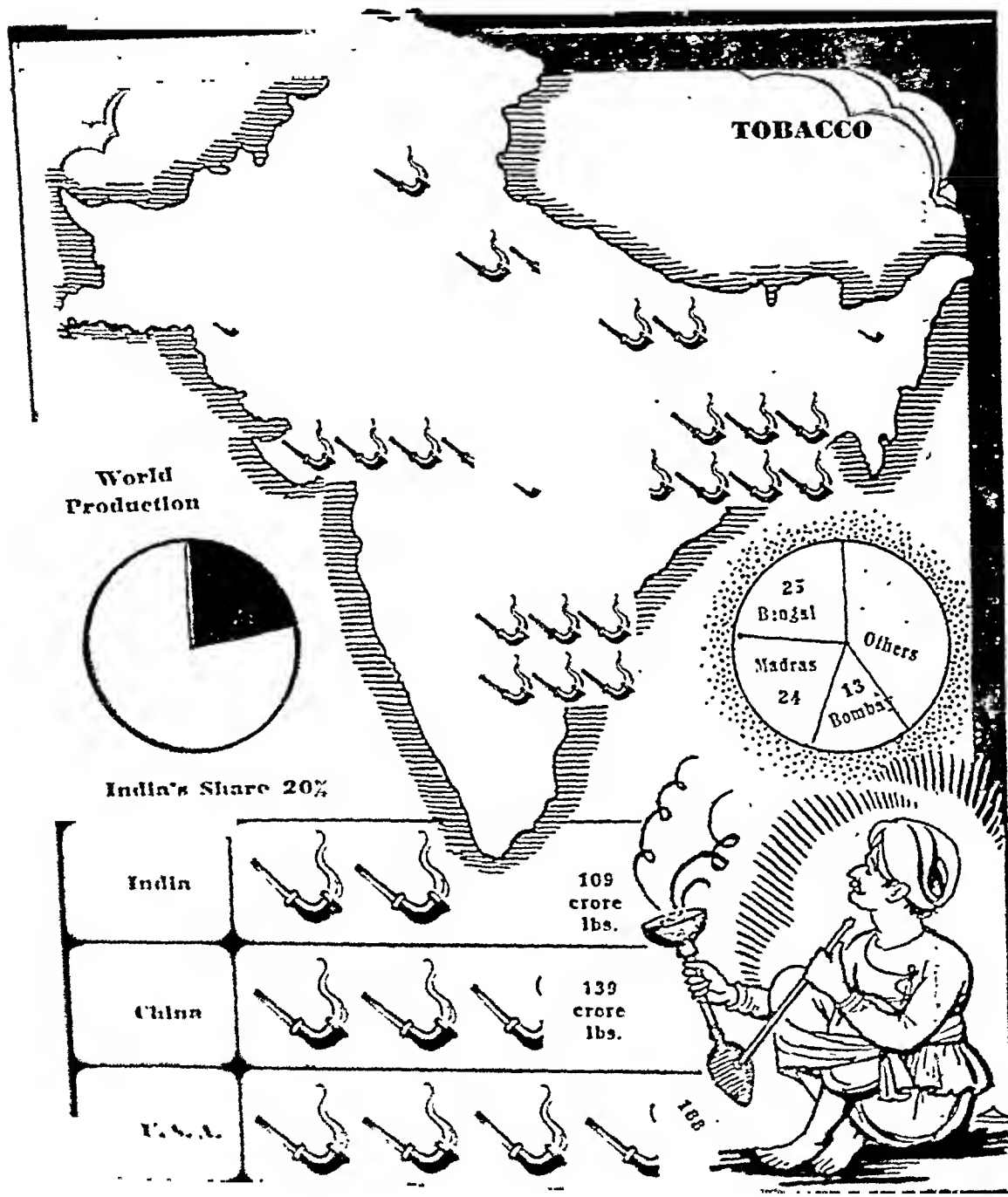
India, 90

India is the fourth largest producer of wheat. It is second to rice as food crop in India. It is chiefly grown in the Punjab, U-P, C-P, Bombay and Sind. Punjab produces 30% and U-P produces about 25% of our total output. The entire output is consumed in the country.

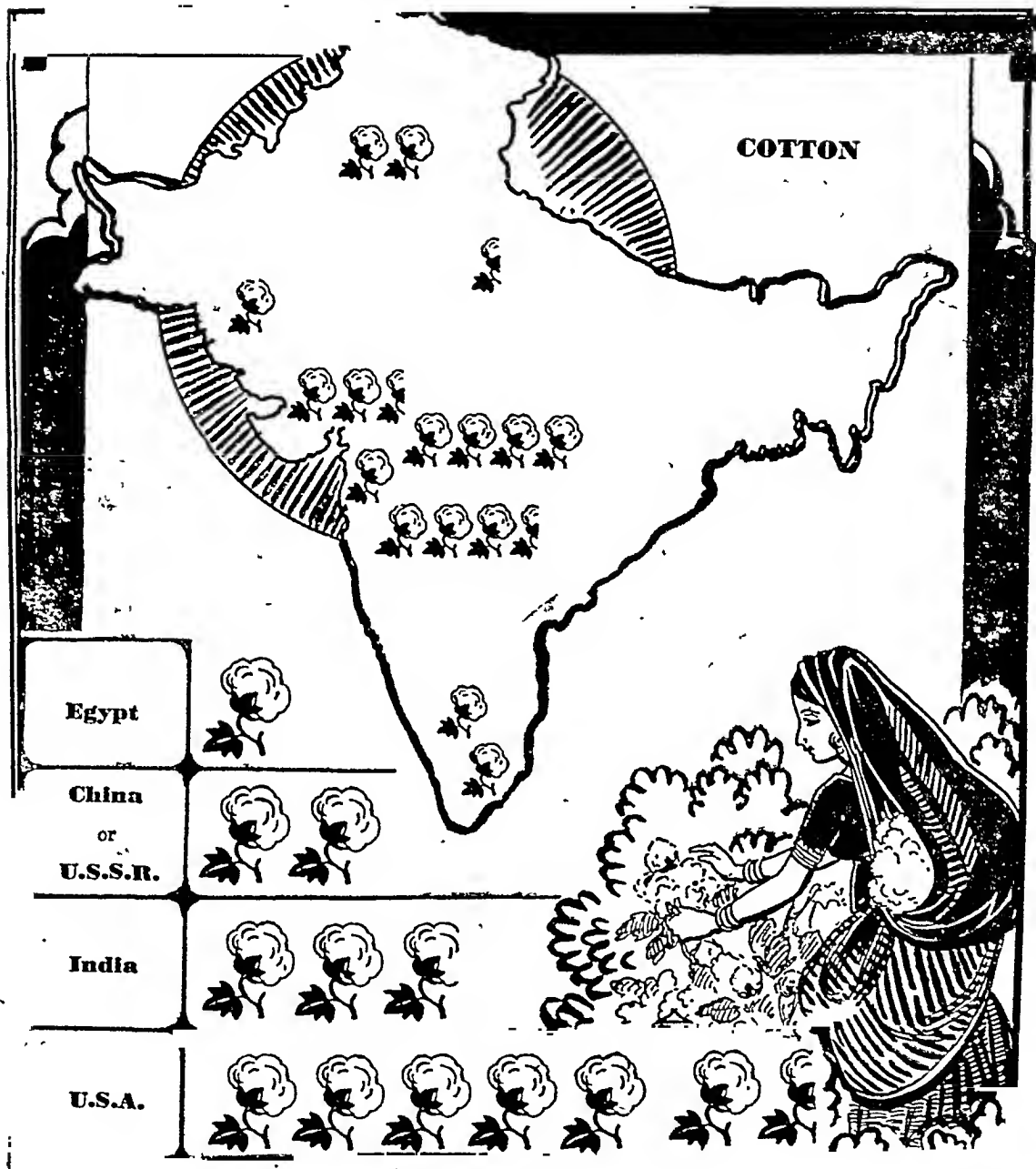




Among plantation crops tea is the most important. About 76% of the total area under plantation lies in Assam. Our exports are largely to Great Britain.

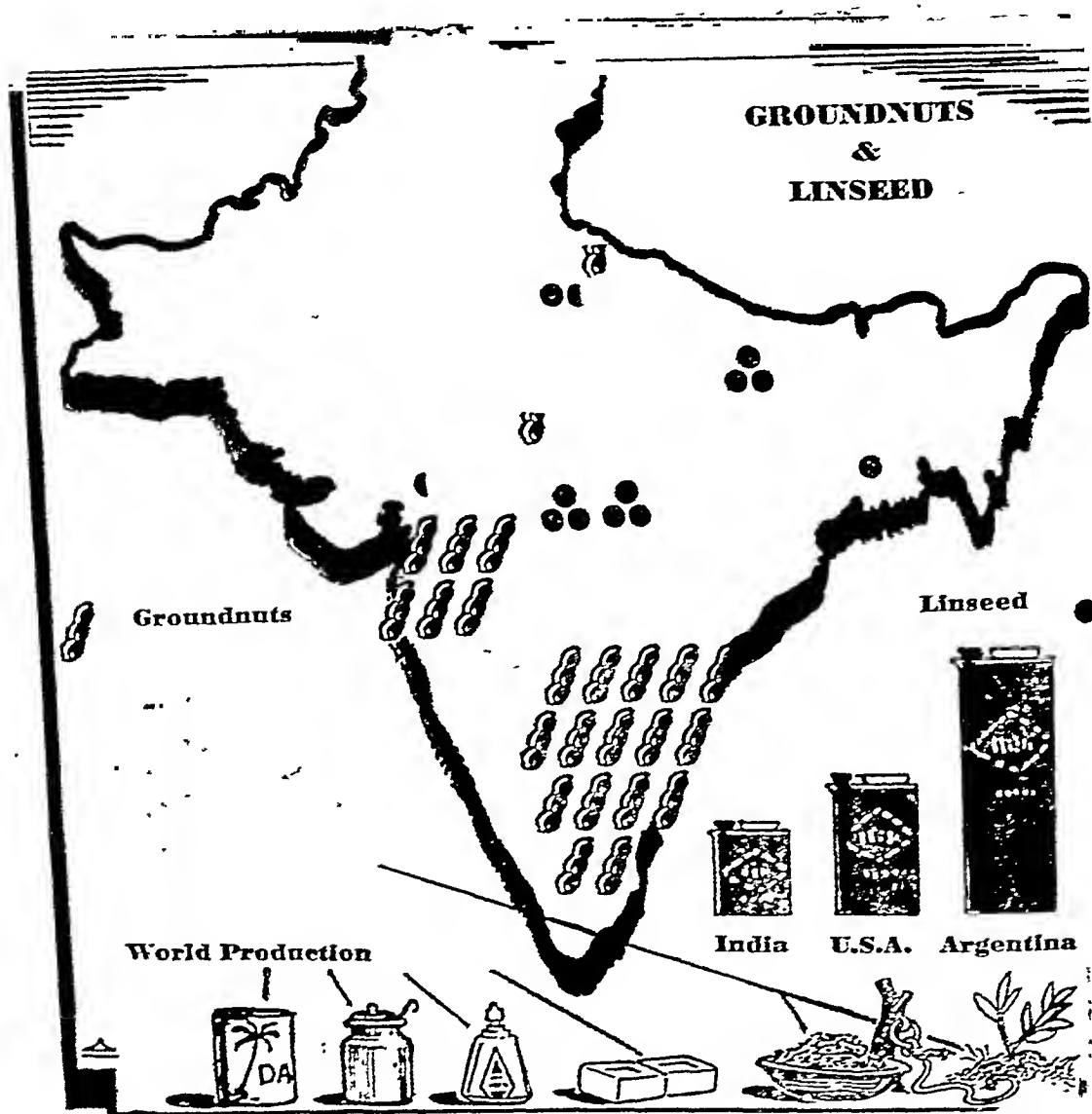


India is the third largest producer of tobacco in the world. About 90% of the tobacco British Empire is produced in India. In world production, India contributes about one fifth of the total. Bengal, Madras and Gujarat are our chief producers.

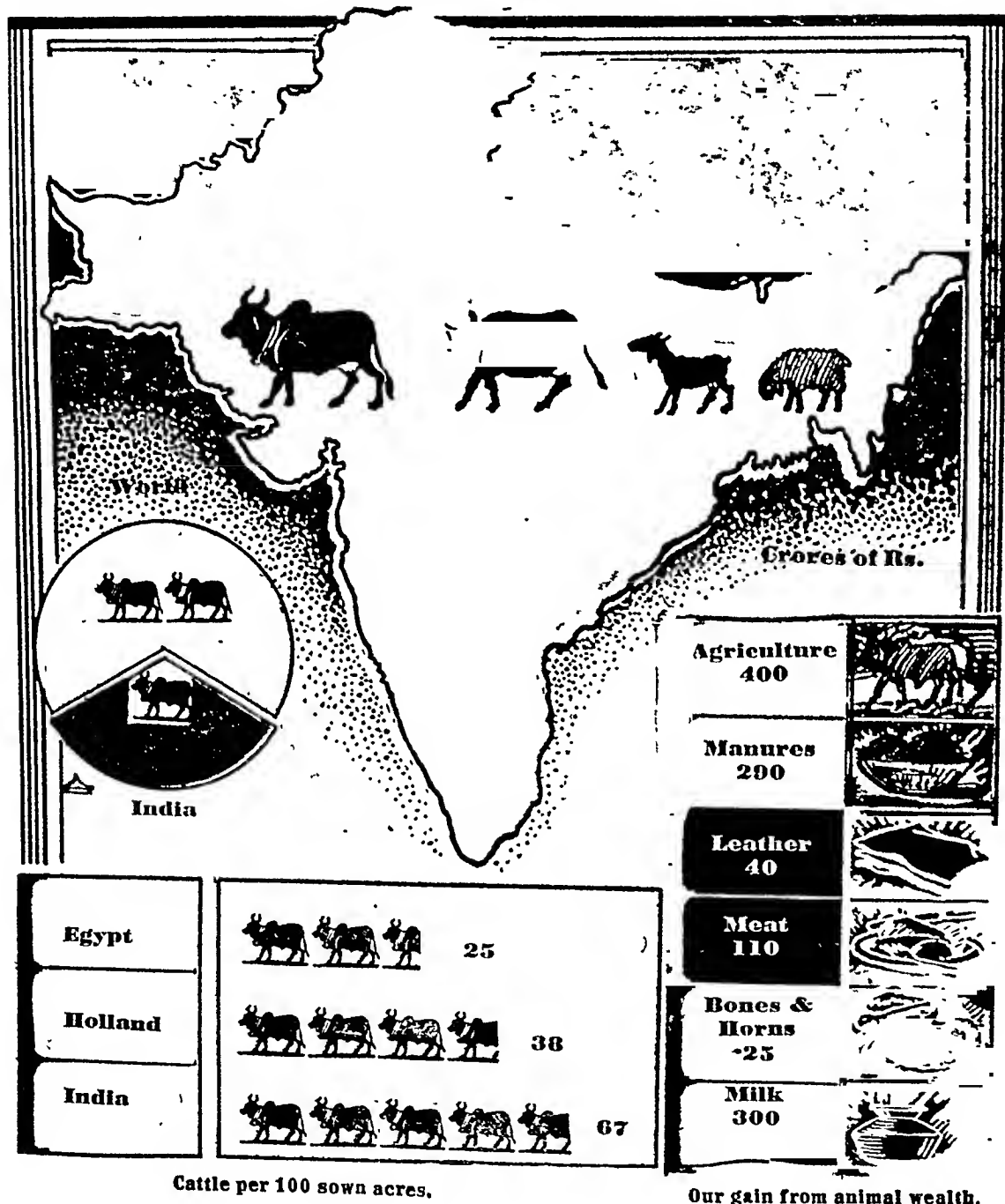


India has been the 1
Before the war cotton
Hyderabad are the
easily self-sufficient in

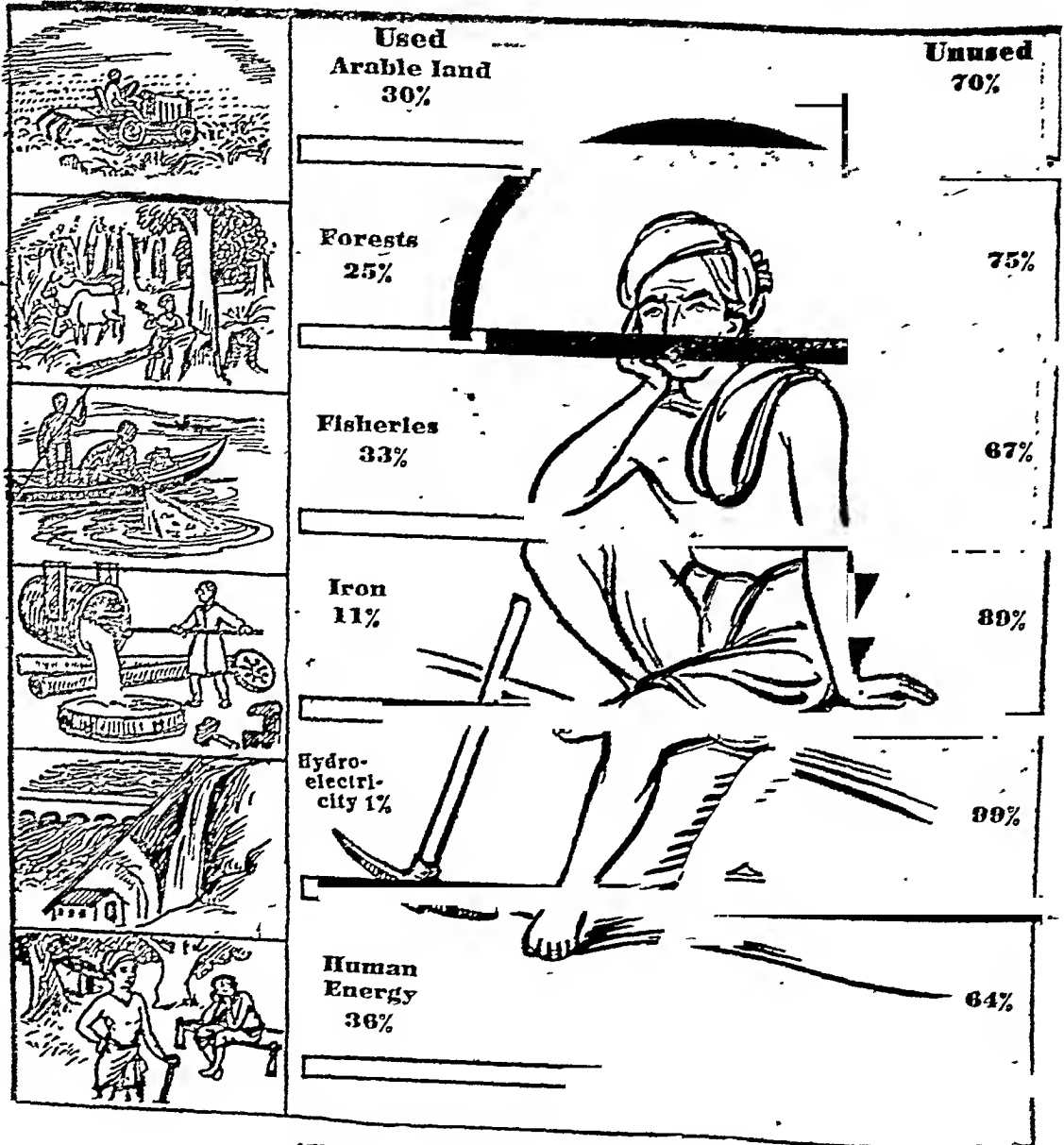
cotton. It is next to U.S.A. in the world production.
considerable part in our export trade. C.P., Bombay and
s. With some improvement in the q can be
otton.



India produces more than half of the total crop of groundnuts in the world. In linseed production we stand third. There is a great variety of other oil seeds such as sesamum, cocoanuts, mustard, rape seeds and cotton seeds etc.

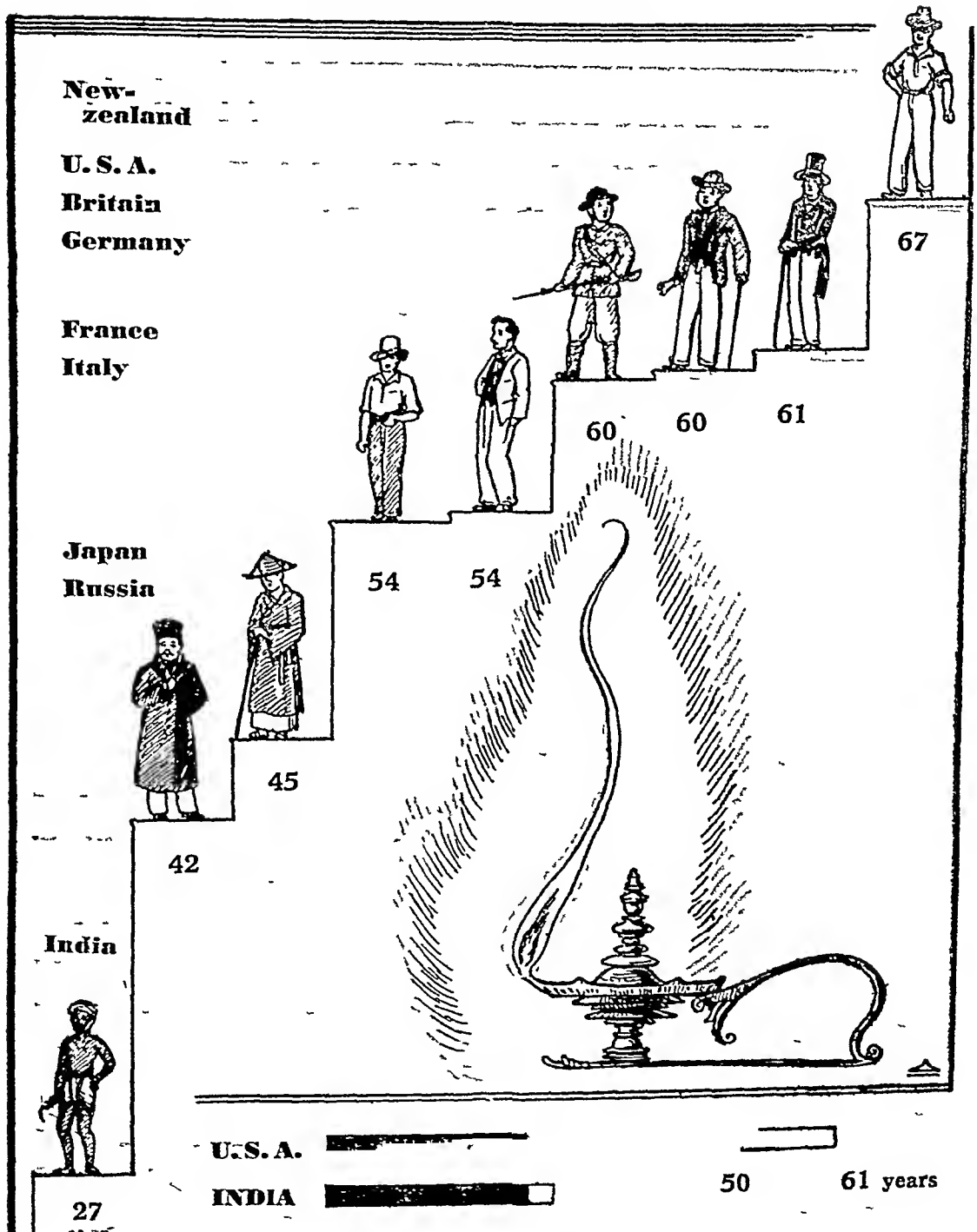


Indian has a cattle population to match its human population. She carries one third of the world's stock of cattle and two third of buffaloes, and has to support something like 97 million sheep and goats. Such a large live-stock can be of a great value to the nation if properly cared for.



Why this poverty in the midst of plenty?

One thing which strikes us is we do not make sufficient use of our resources. Dr. R. K. has made a detailed study and shown the above results. He concludes that the wastage of resources amounts to about 75 per cent.



Increase in the Span of Life in the Last Six Decades.

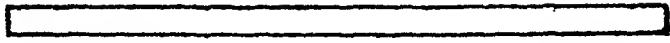
Compared with other countries our expectation of life is very low.

During last sixty years the span of life has increased by nearly 11 years in U.S.A. and in most of the European countries while it has increased by only 2 years in our country.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

Per Thousand

India



33



22

Japan

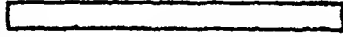


31



17

U. K.

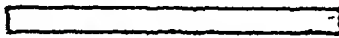


17



12

U. S. A.

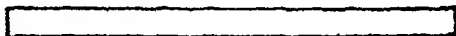


17



11

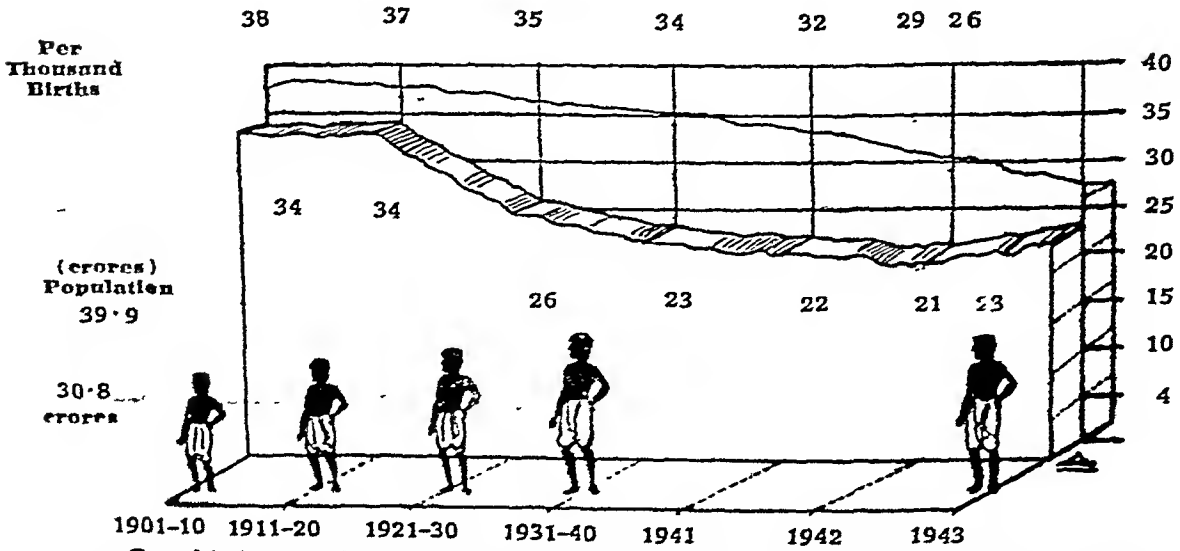
Holland



23



9



Our birth and death rates are higher than those of other countries. It is an evidence of an enormous wastage of life. 24 to 25 people have to die in order that 7 or 8 could survive for every 1000 of the population.

For the first four decades of the present century the birth rate is relatively constant slight tendency to decline while the death rate is steadily declining. If this tendency increase in the growth of population is certain.

U. S. A.



U. K.



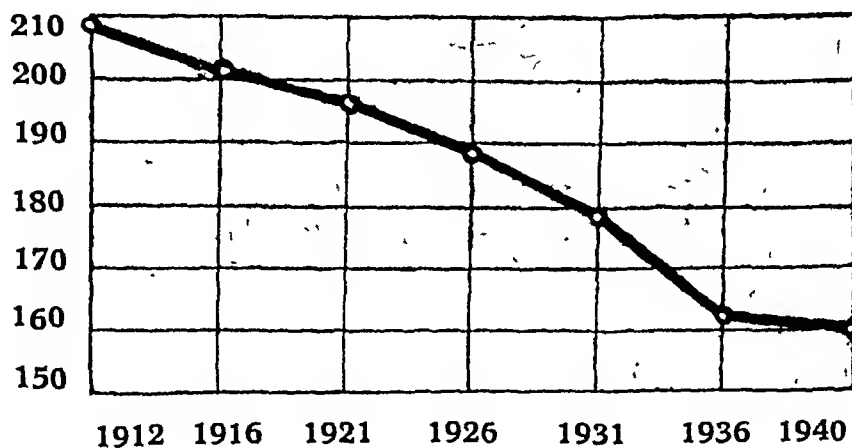
Germany



Japan



India



164

191



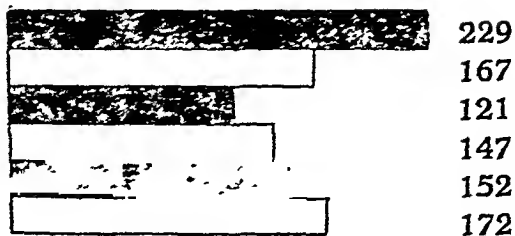
Infant mortality is the result of poverty and ill-health. Our condition is the worst. Out of 1000 births nearly 162 die before completing the first year. But we can have a solace that the infant mortality is steadily coming down. In the last thirty years it has come down from 210 to 162. The rate is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

INFIRMITIES

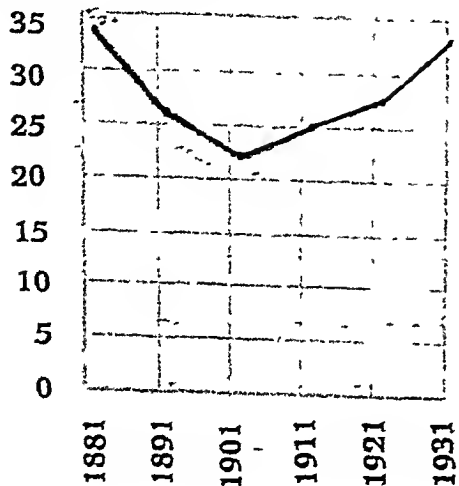
Blindness



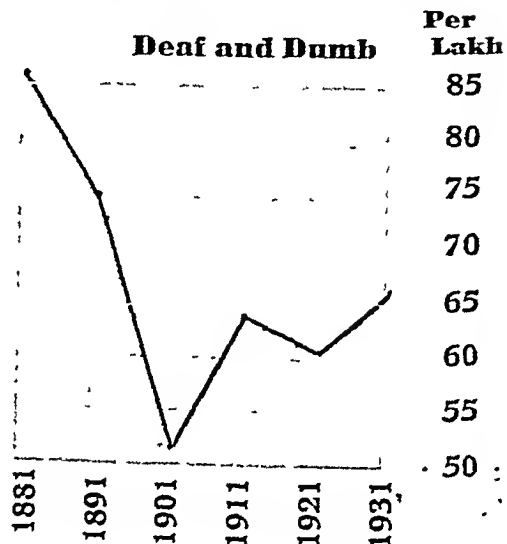
1881
1891
1901
1911
1921
1931



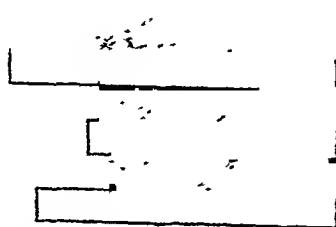
Per Lakh Insanity



Deaf and Dumb



Per One Lakh
57
46
33
35
32
42



Leprosy

1881
1891
1901
1911
1921
1931



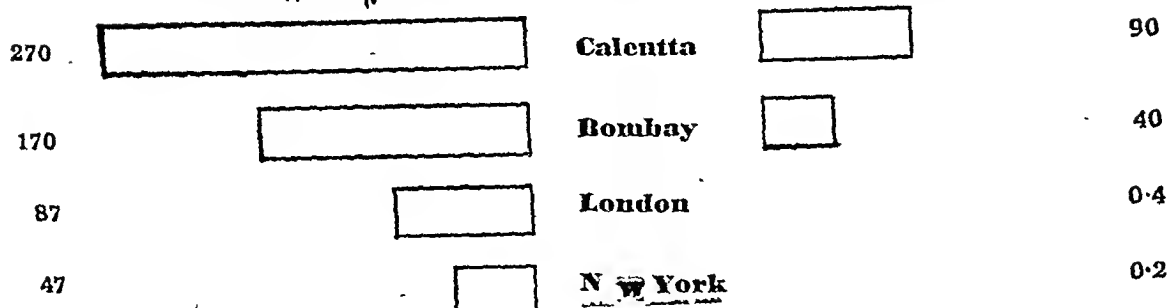
In spite of all scientific and medical progress we have not been able to check the above infirmities. There is some check perceptible, but not enough.

PUBLIC HEALTH

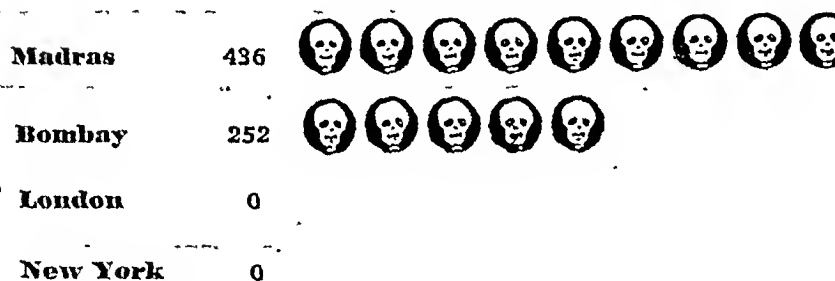
Tuberculosis

(Deaths per 100,000)

Typhoid

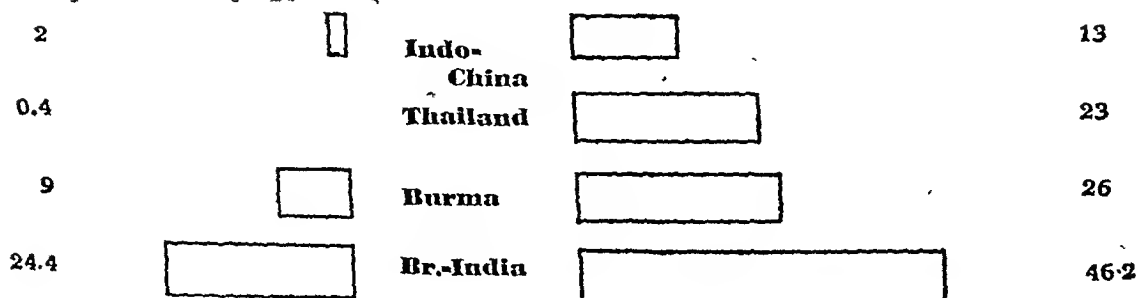


Dysentery and Diarrhoea

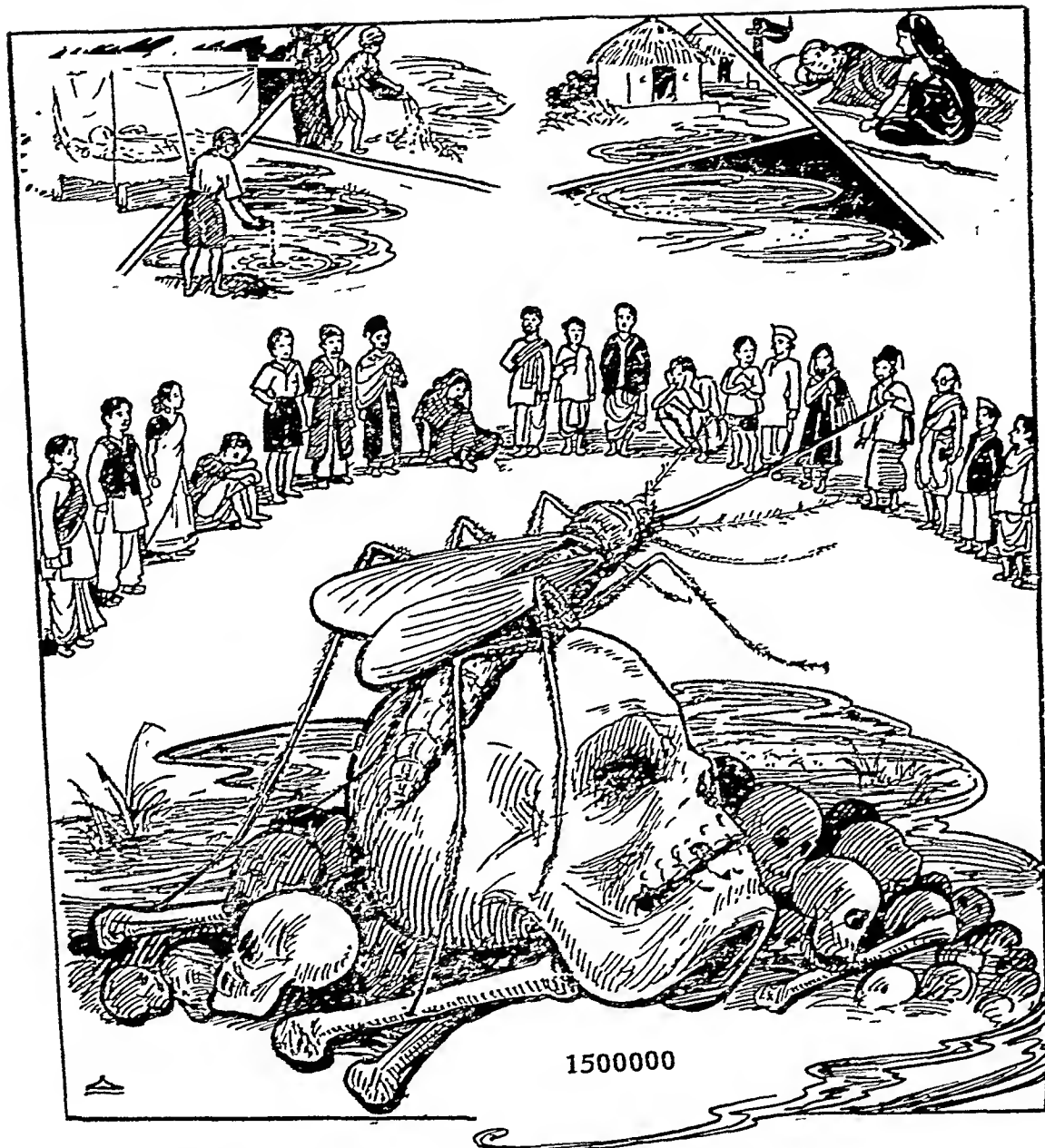


Small-Pox

Cholera

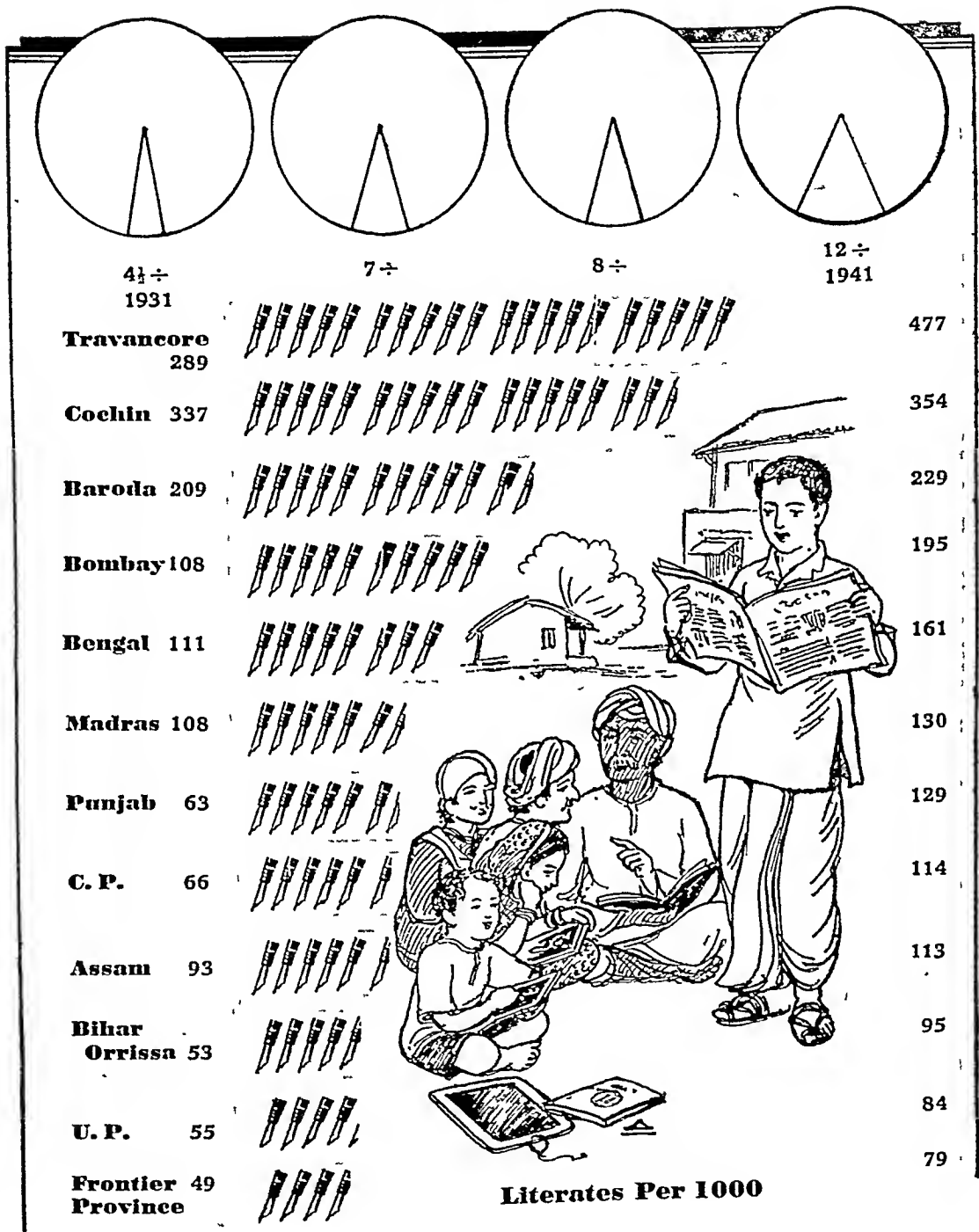


In foreign countries tuberculosis is under control, and deaths due to typhoid and dysentery and diarrhoea are absolutely nil. We have not been effectively successful in checking these curable diseases. Even the countries like Indo-China, Burma and Thailand are ahead of us in checking cholera and small-pox.



Two out of three Patients do not get Quinine

Malaria is the enemy number one to our public health. Every fourth person is attacked by it, and its yearly toll is about 15,00,000 deaths. The greatest sufferers are the villagers. Moreover the Government supply of quinine is insufficient.

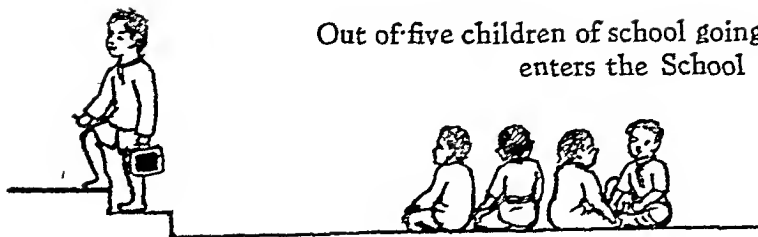


We have been able to raise our literates from 4% to only 12% in the last sixty years, while in Russia the percentage has risen to 92% within the last twenty years.

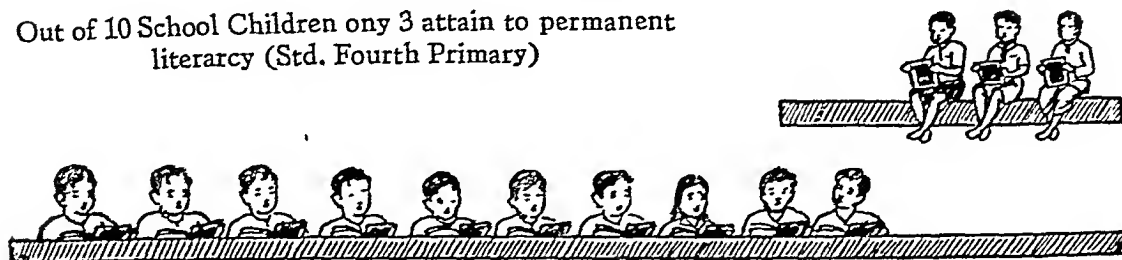
In the last decade, however, the Provincial Governments have made good progress in this direction. Specially the Punjab and Bombay have almost doubled their literates.

Primary

Out of five children of school going age only one enters the School



Out of 10 School Children only 3 attain to permanent literacy (Std. Fourth Primary)

**Secondary**

What should be



7250000 Pupils

What is

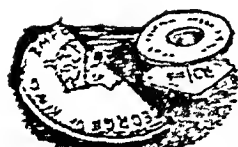
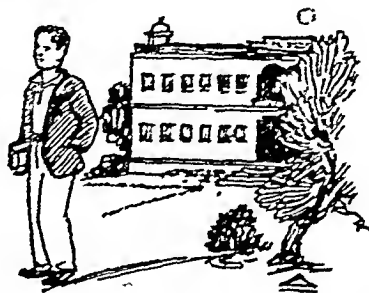


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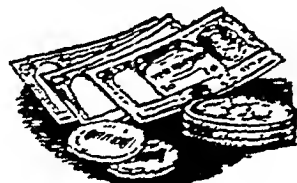
Only 10,00000 Pupils attend Secondary Schools Instead of 7250000 Fit for Higher Education

University Per Persons of Populations one Student

Germany	690	→
Britain	837	→
India	2206	→
Russia	300	→
U. S. A.	225	→



EXPENDITURE PER HEAD
 Rs. 0-8-9 **India**
 Rs. 33-2-0 **Britain**



1938-39



3%

PRIMARY

I STD. 100

IV STD '17

OUT OF 100 GIRLS ENTERING SCHOOL ONLY 17 ATTAIN
PERMANENT LITERACY

IN 1931-32
3 Thousand

ADVANCE IN EDUCATION
MATRICULATION

IN 1938-39
11 Thousand



WOMEN STUDENTS IN SOME COLLEGES (1938-39)

MEDICAL
553

TRAINING
284

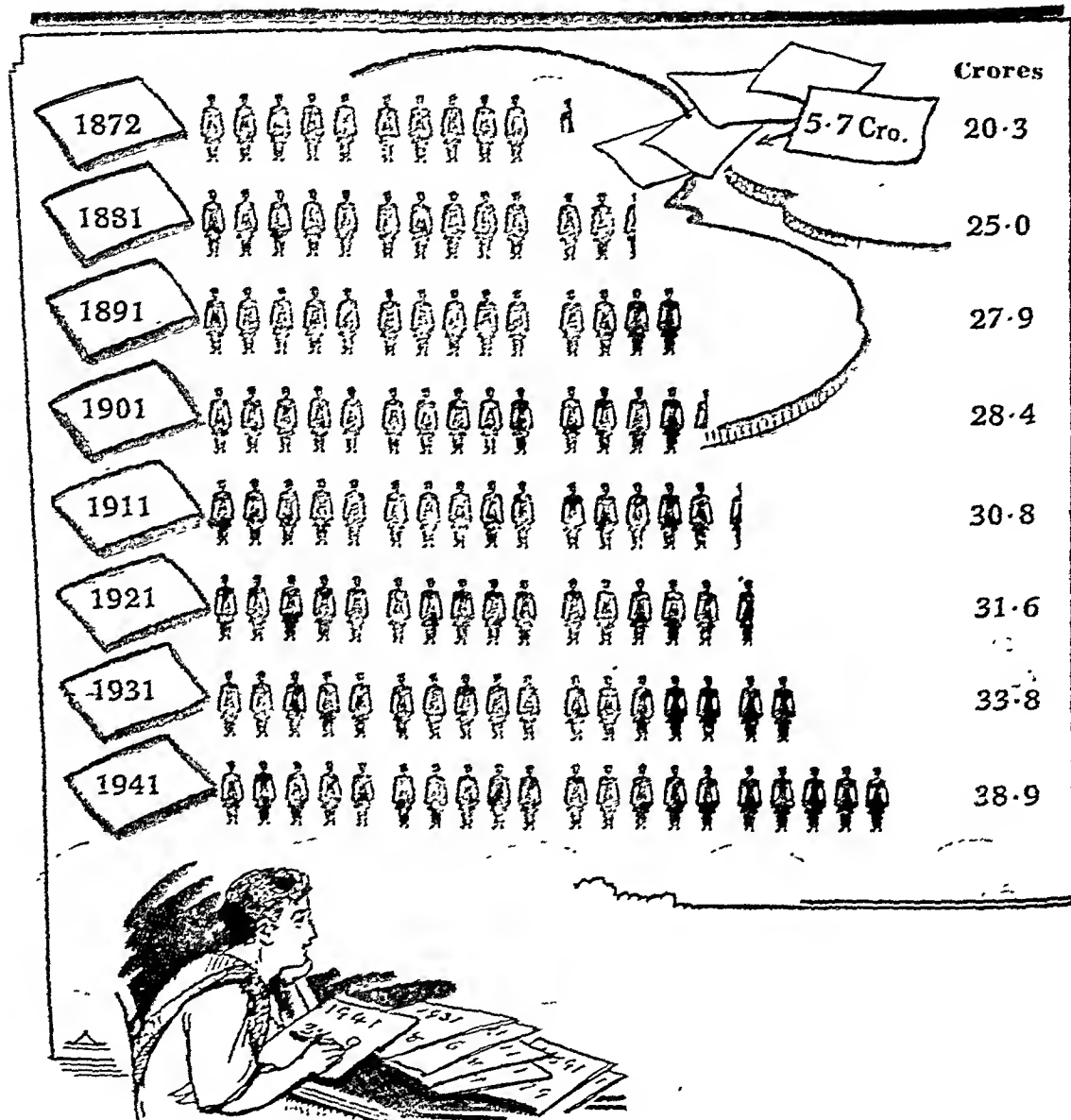
LAW
25

AGRICULTURAL
2

COMMERICAL
12



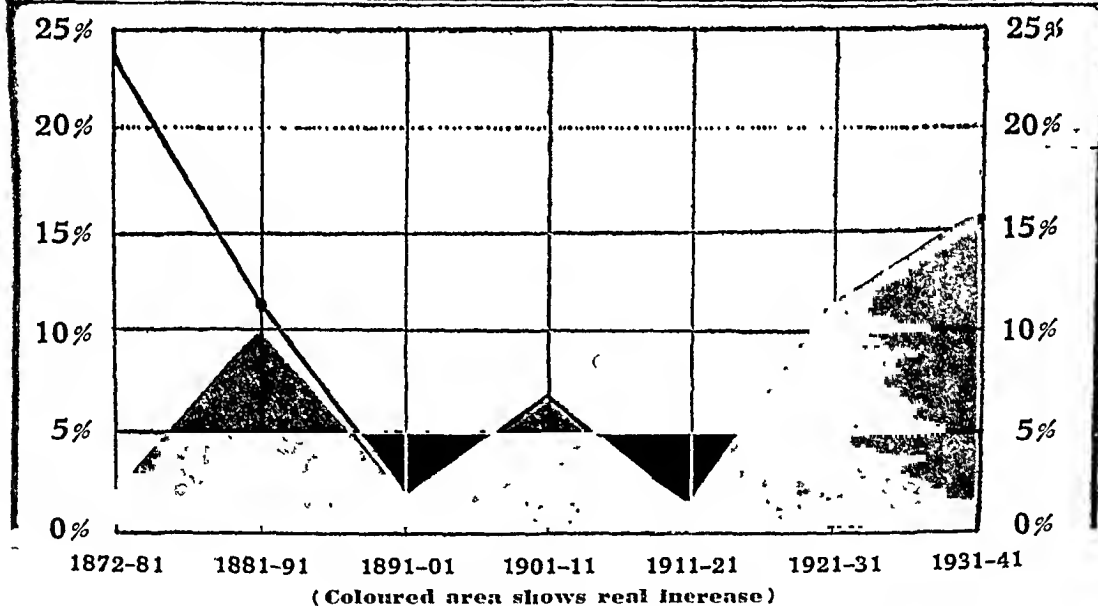
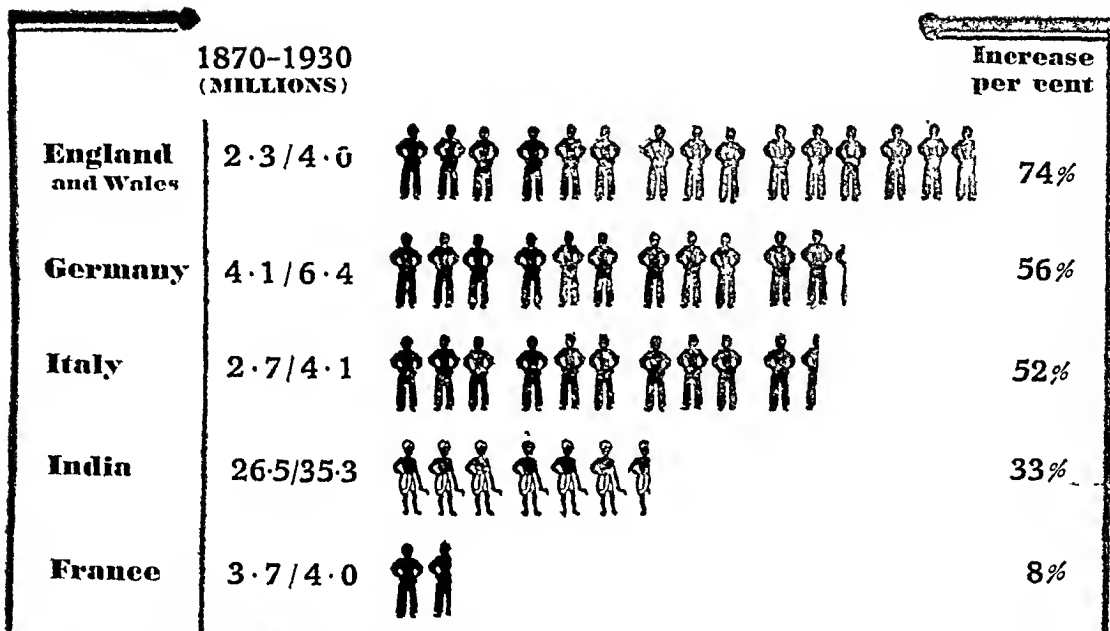
THE GROWTH OF POPULATION



Part of the large increase between 1872 and 1881 was due to the inclusion of new territory in the census area.

Slow rate of growth from 1891 to 1901 and from 1911-1921 is due to famines and

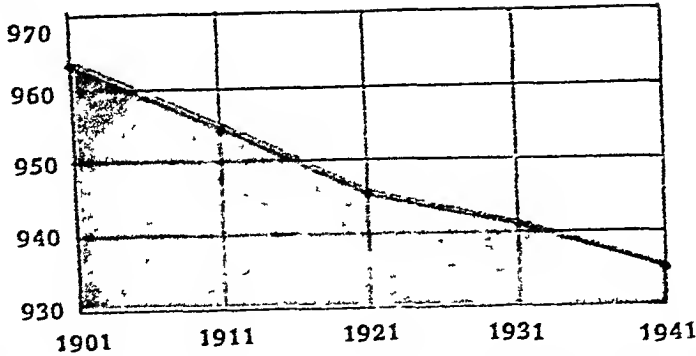
The growth of the last two decades is steady, and it may continue to be so at twenty-five years.






The rate of the increase has not been remarkably rapid in comparison with other countries. To state properly, our problem is under-development of resources.

Between 1872 and 1901 the growth seems enormous, but about 5.7 crores were added owing to the inclusion of new territories in the census area and improvement in the method of enumeration.

SEX RATIO
















(The figures show the number of females per 1000 males of the population.)

Number of females per 1000 males.	951		Hindu
	901		Muslim
	782		Sikh

PROVINCES

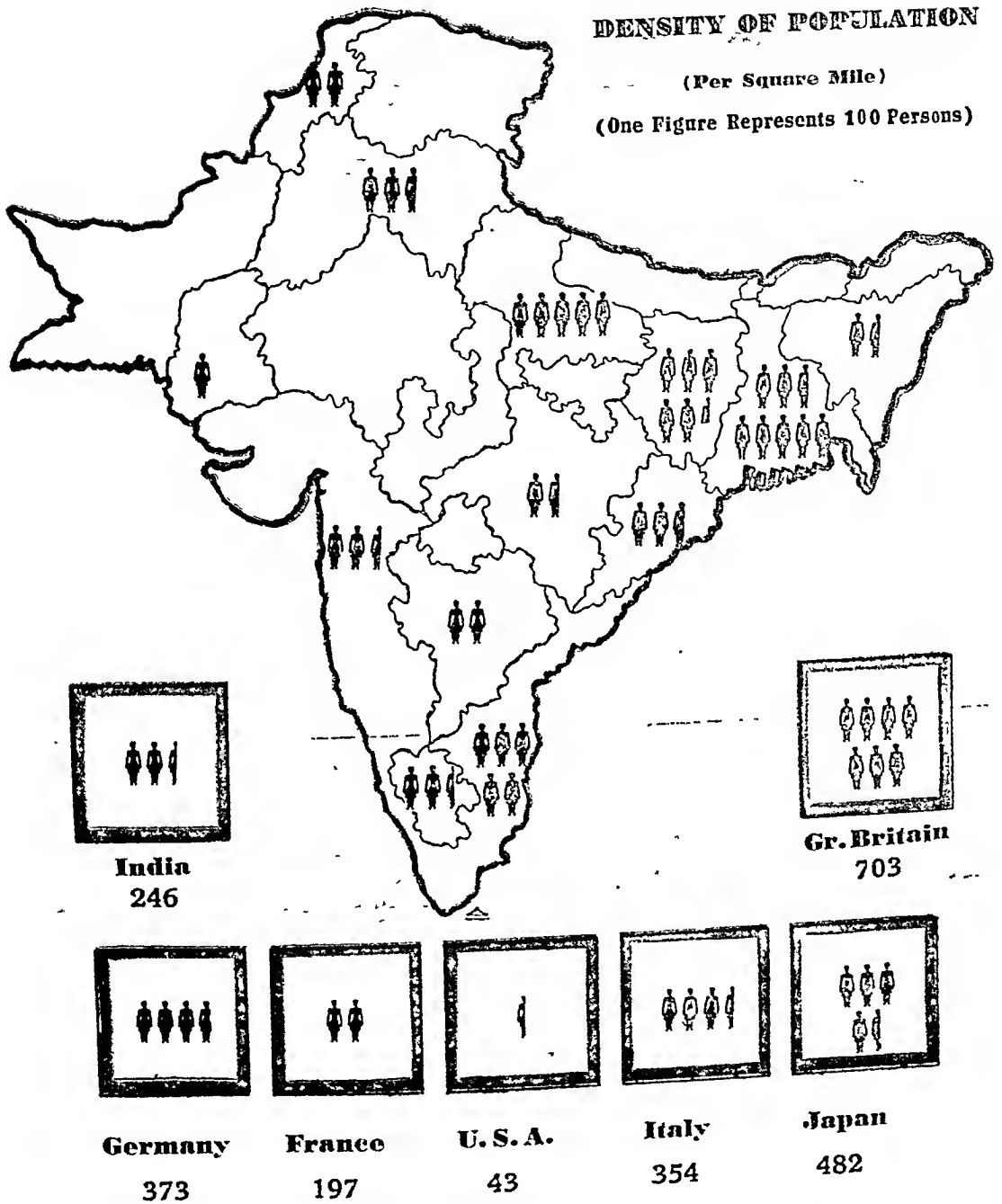
CITIES

Madras		1250		909		Madras
C. P.		998	848			Nagpur
Bengal		924	451			Calcutta
U. P.		902	645			Cawnpore
Bombay		901	480			Bombay
Punjab		831	712			Ahmedabad

Shortage of females is a characteristic feature of Indian population. The graph indicates that females are slowly but steadily decreasing in numbers.

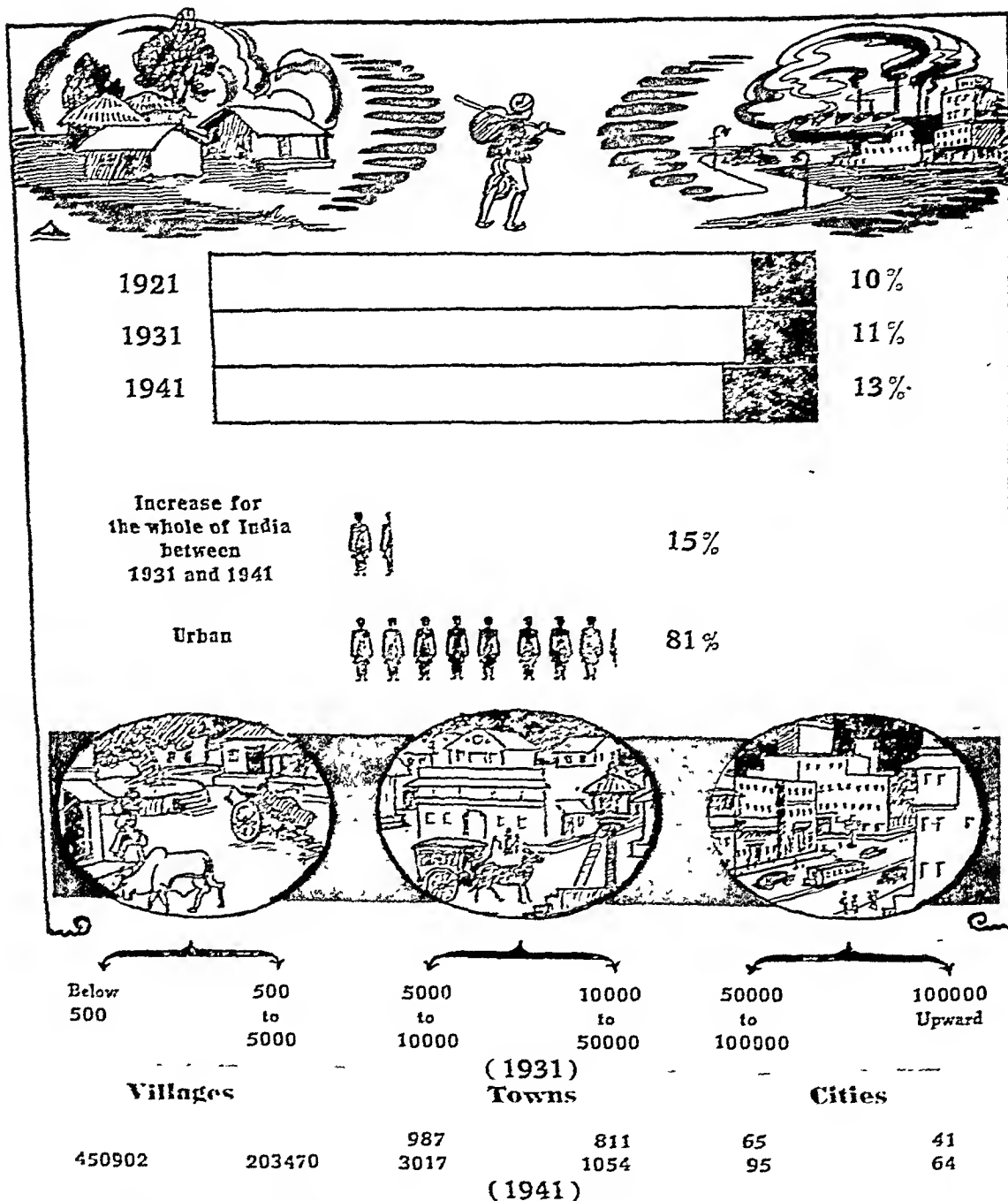
Hindus are in a relatively better condition than the Muslims and the Sikhs.

Shortage of females gives rise to many economic and social problems. The province Punjab is in a bad condition in this respect. In cities Calcutta is the worst. There are only 451 females per 1000 males.



The density depends upon the industrial development. Industrial countries can support a very large population per square mile. In India population is mainly dependent on agriculture and the methods of agriculture are primitive. In the absence of any progress in the methods of agriculture and a speedy industrial development, the population will increase day by day to support our growing population.

URBANISATION



Urbanisation is very slow. Though the urban population increased by 81% in the last decade, it should not mislead us as it constitutes a very small portion of our huge population.

There are only 64 cities having a population of above 100,000. The increase in the number of towns having a population between 5,000 and 10,000 is most significant. It has increased to 3017 in 1941 from 957 in 1931.

WORKING POPULATION

31

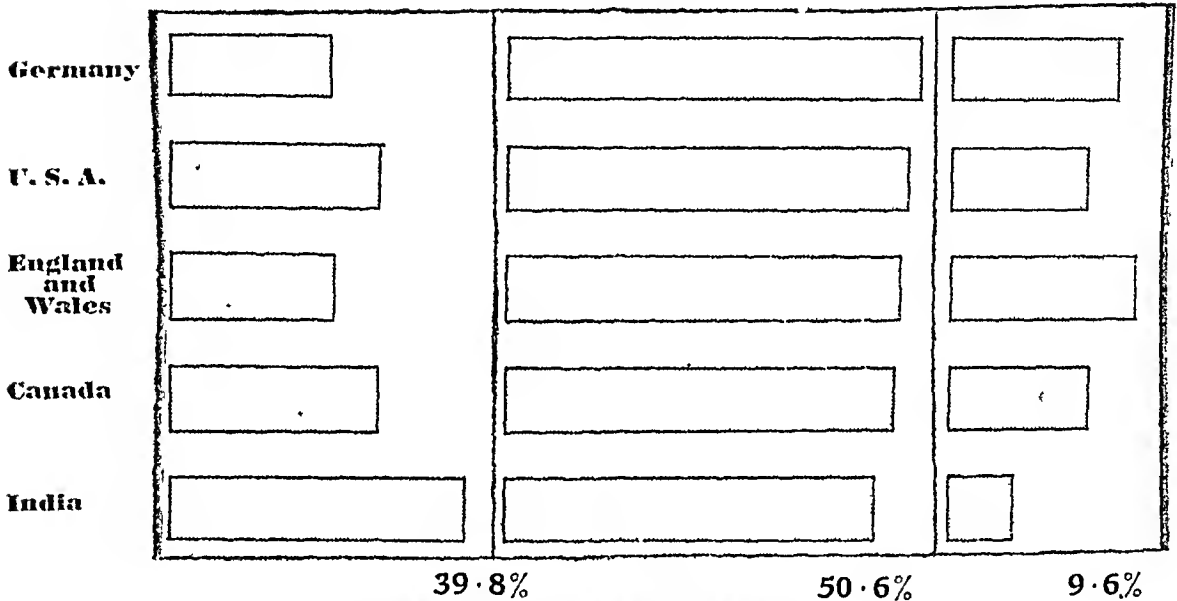
Age under
15



Age
15-50



Age above
50



WORKING POPULATION

INDIA



Two to Five

ENGLAND



Three in Five

The Working age for India is 15-40 while that of England is 15-60
The burden of supporting the entire population falls upon 40% of the population in India.

We have a very large proportion of younger generation. Very few people survive in the third group.

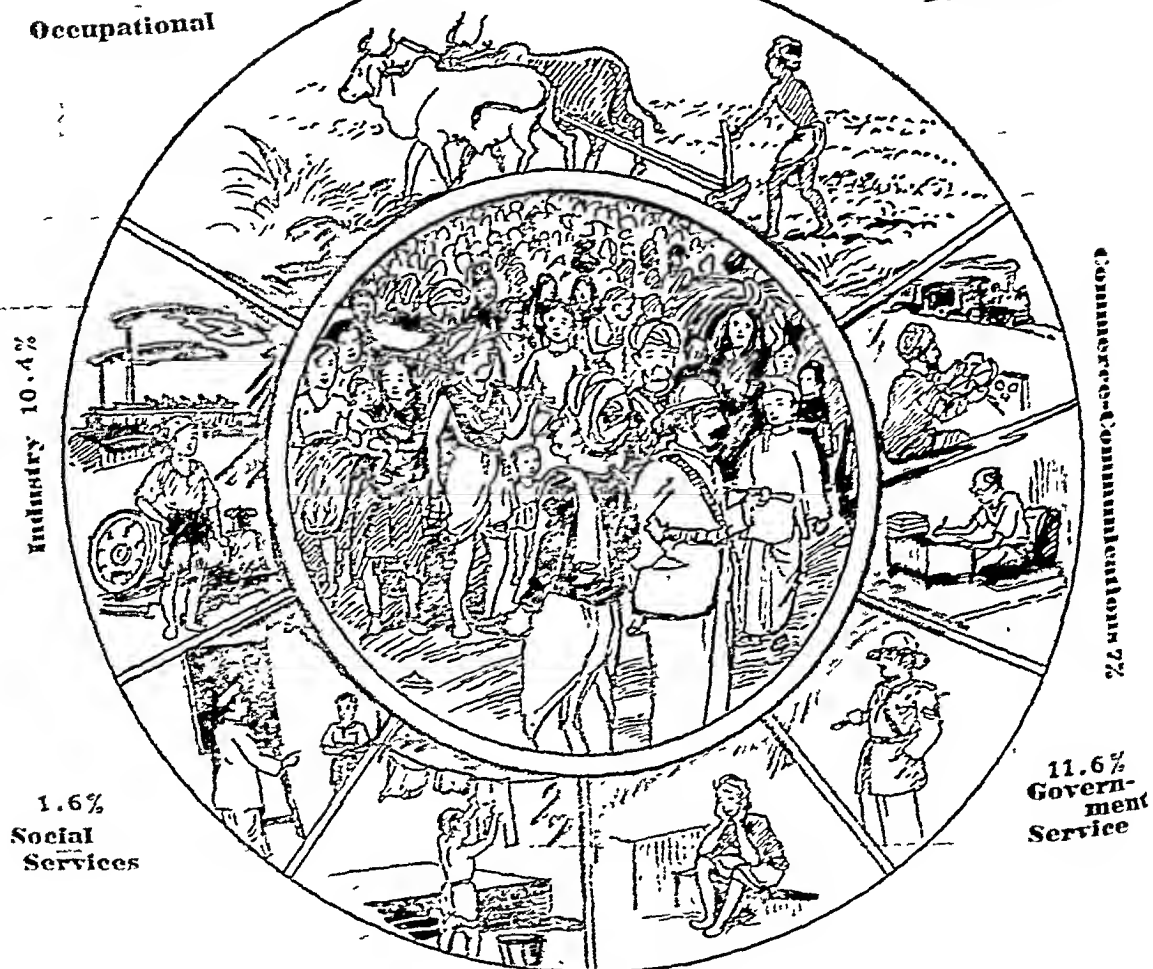
Working age for the European countries is between 15 and 60 or 65. In our country old age comes quicker due to social and climatic conditions. So our working age is between 15 and 40. The burden of supporting the entire population falls upon 40% of the population.

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

Agriculture 73%

Distribution

Occupational

1.6%
Social
Services

Industry 10.4%

Commerce & Communications 7%

11.6%
Government
Service

7.2% Domestic Servants

4% Unemployed

Percent

Agriculture

Industry Percent

India

73%

10.4%

Gr. Britain

7%

47.2%

U. S. A.

22%

31.7%

France

38.3%

33.8%

The statistics for the occupational distribution throw light on the social and economic of a country, and an excellent index of the stage of industrial development. Our is mostly an agricultural country and consequently the pressure on land is very 'e are very backward in industrial development.

COMMUNAL DISTRIBUTION

(1941)



66%
Hindus



24%
Muslims



7%
Tribes

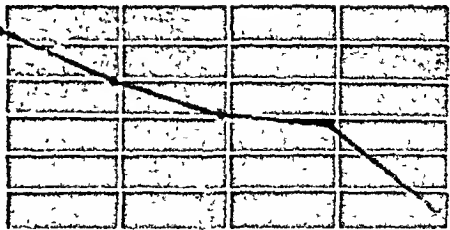


1.5%
Sikhs



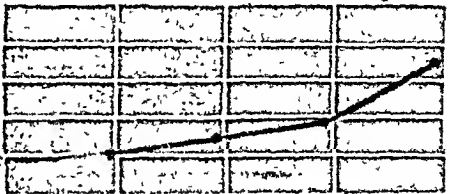
1.5%
Christians

70%



Hindus steadily decreasing

24%



Muslims steadily increasing

1.5%

1.0%

0.5%



1901 1911 1921 1931 1941

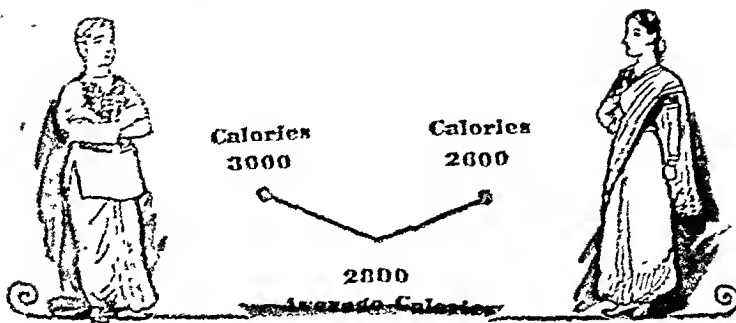
Sikhs have doubled

BALANCED DIET

FOO

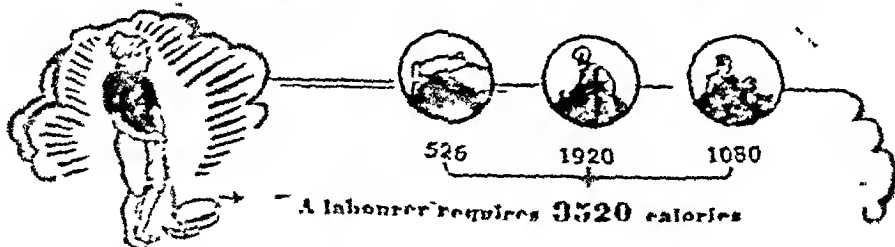
A BALANCED DIET

Requirements of a person.



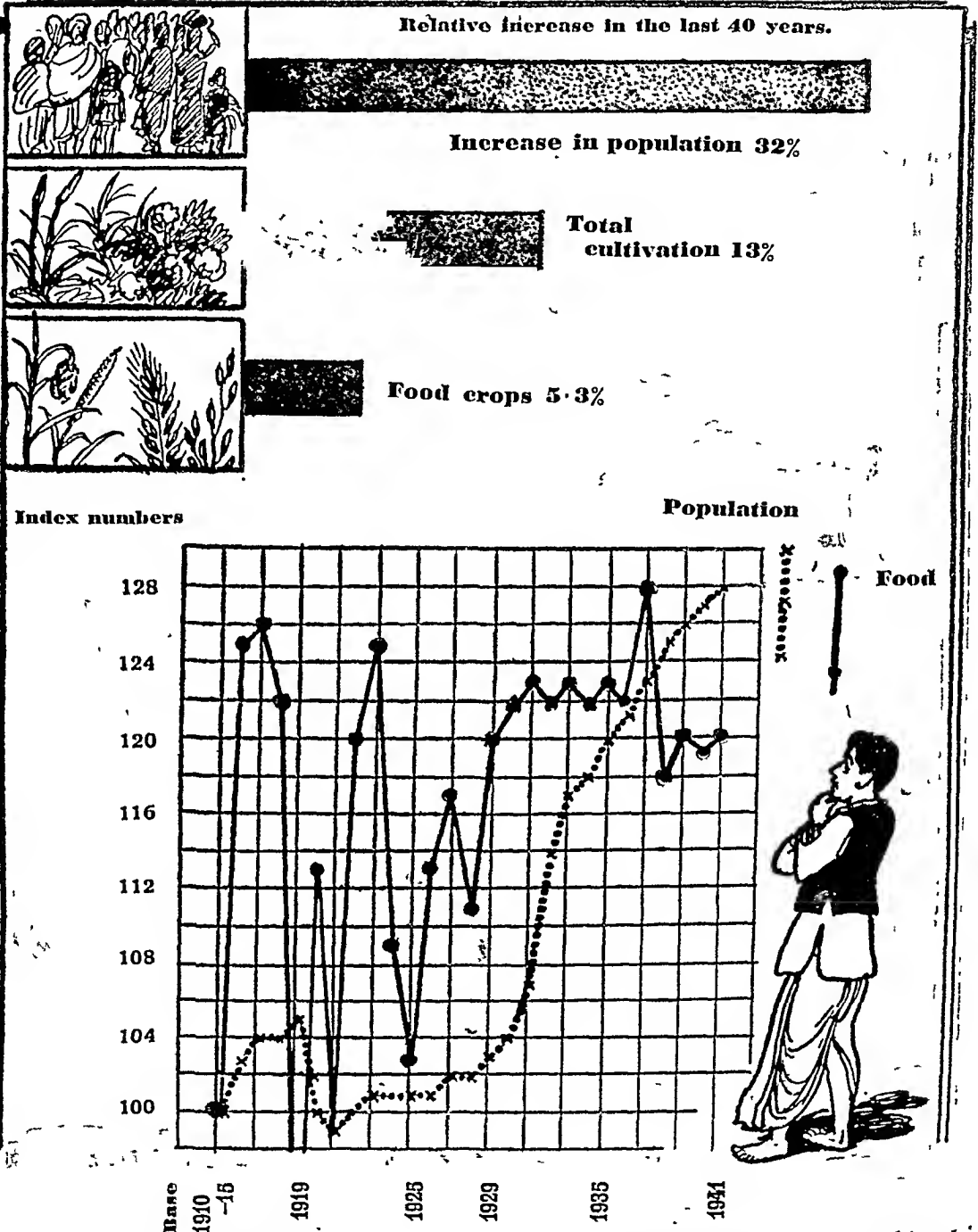
What we have and what we should get.

Food-	What we get.	Balanced Diet.
Grains 15		
Pulses 1		
Vegetables 2		
Ghee and Oil 2		
		02. 2 Milk 8 2 Leafy- 4 Vegetables 0 Fruits 2



An average Indian male requires 3000 calories while an average woman requires 2600 and an average worker should have 3520 calories. (In nutritional science one calorie is the heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogram or 2.2 lbs. of water 1° C.) The table of an ill-balanced common diet and a well-balanced Dr. Aykroyd. Our present average diet is an ill-balanced one, mainly and lacking in fruits, milk etc.

FOOD AND POPULATION



Our country is facing a food crisis. In the last 40 years the increase in food grains is less than the increase in population. The situation of the last two years shows that the production of food crops does not keep pace with the increase in population.

The situation seems to be alarming. Within the last 40 years the increase in population has not kept pace with the increase in population. While the population has increased by 32%, the production of food crops has increased by only 5.3%. The population is steadily increasing and there is no appreciable change in food production.

NOURISHMENT



Adequately Nourished

39%



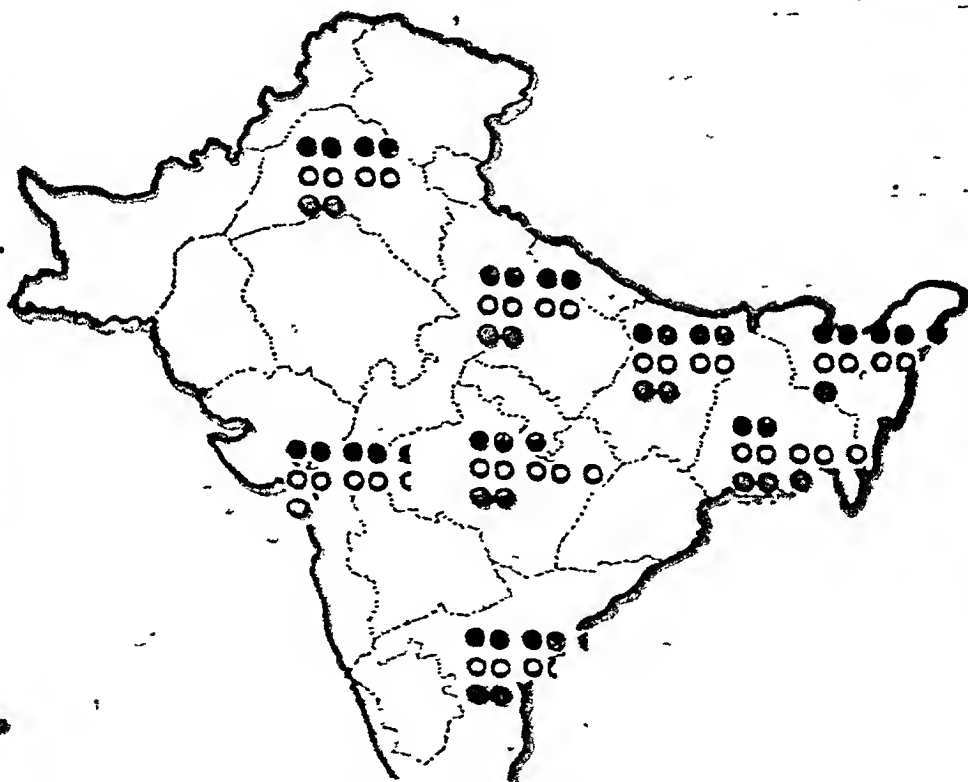
Poorly Nourished

41%



Badly Nourished

20%



If every one eats adequately 2 out of 7 will get nothing to eat.

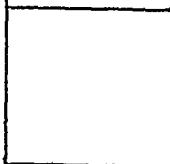


Sir John Megaw conducted an inquiry into typical agricultural villages with the assistance of 600 doctors. The investigation showed that only 39% of the people were adequately nourished, 41% poorly, and 20% very badly nourished. Assam and Bombay were in a position but Bengal was in the worst. This means that the population outstrips the supply. The result is a very poorly nourished population. Every person eats adequately 2 out of 7 will die of starvation.

TREND OF CULTIVATION

Area under
Food crops

1913-14

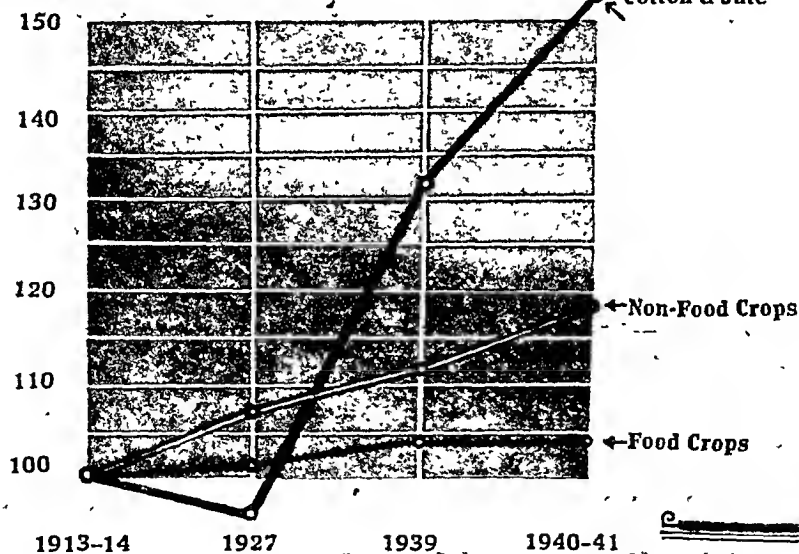
1900
acres

1940-41

1980
acresArea under
Non-food crops420
acres500 290
acres acresArea under
Cotton and Jute190
acres

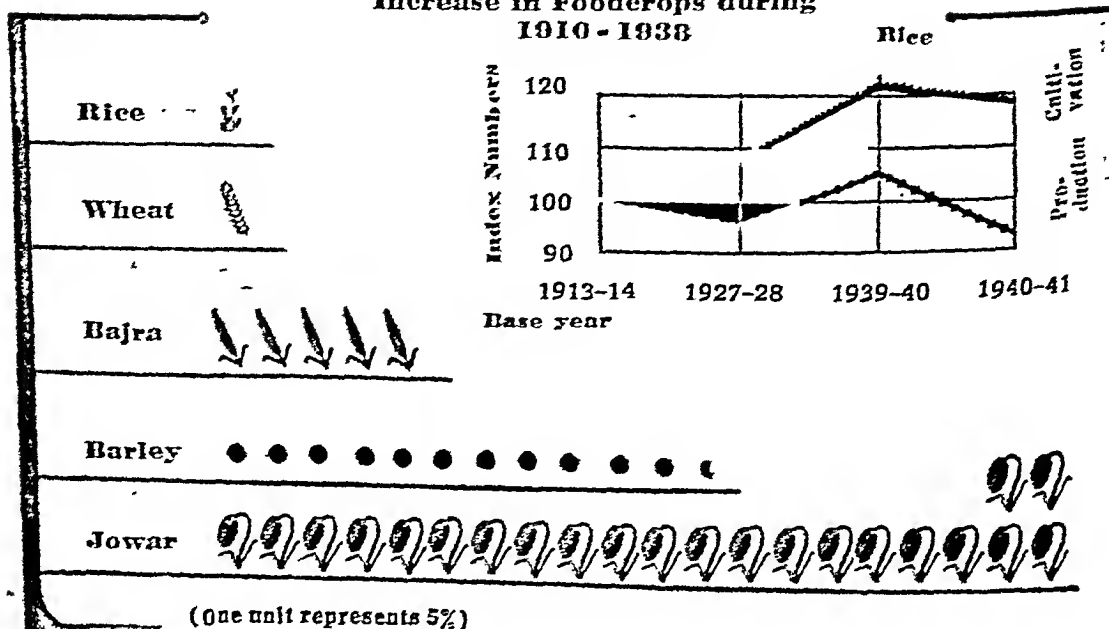
[Figures above show Lakhs of Acres]

Index Numbers

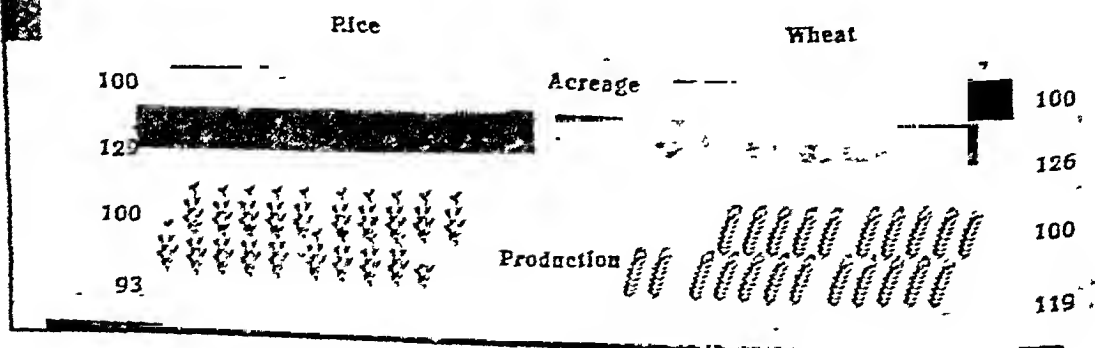


Comparing the figures of cultivated acres in 1913-14 with those in 1940-41, the area under food crops has increased from 1900 lakhs of acres to only 1980 lakhs of acres, while area under non-food crops has increased from 420 lakhs to 500 lakhs of acres, and the area under cotton and jute alone has shot up from 190 lakhs to 290 lakhs of acres. Within the last 30 years acreage under food products has increased by four percent only while the acreage under money-crops like cotton and jute has increased by 53 percent.

QUALITY OF FOOD DETERIORATES

Increase in Fooderops during
1910 - 1938

Acreage and Production



(Base year is 1913-14, and the Index numbers show the production for the year 1940-41)

Between 1910 and '34 the production of Bajra went up by 25%, that of Barley by 57%, of Jowar by 110%; while Rice during the same period registered an increase of only 3.5% and 4.2%. Not only the food grains do not keep pace with the growth of the population, is a marked tendency to grow more and more less nutritive grains like Jowar etc.

the total produce and the total acreage do not correspond. Although wheat movement, the production of Rice which is the staple food for the most of definitely deteriorated.

PRESSURE OF POPULATION

Agricultural Population

58%

75%



1881

1891

1901











1921

1941

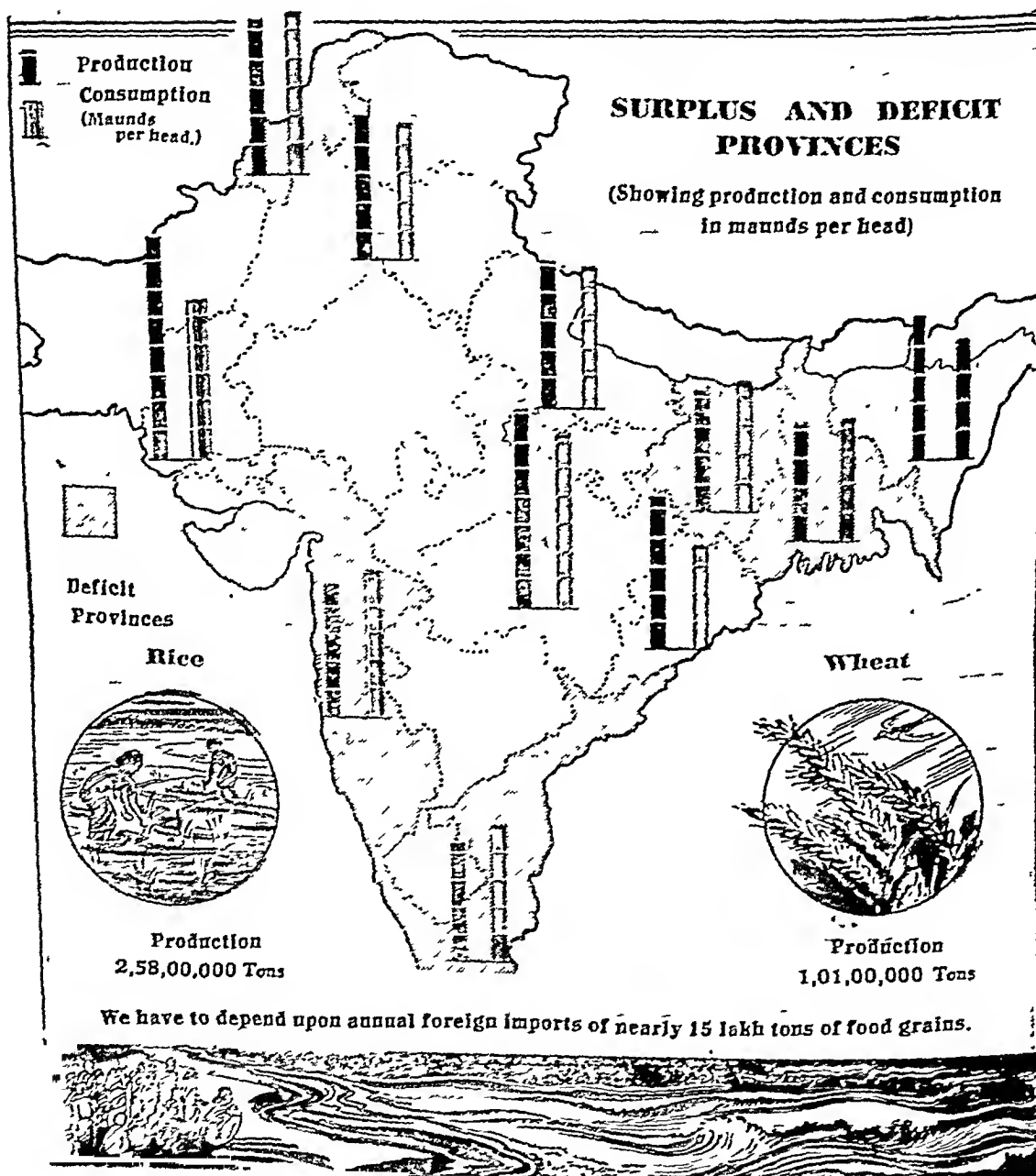
Population dependent upon Agriculture has increased.



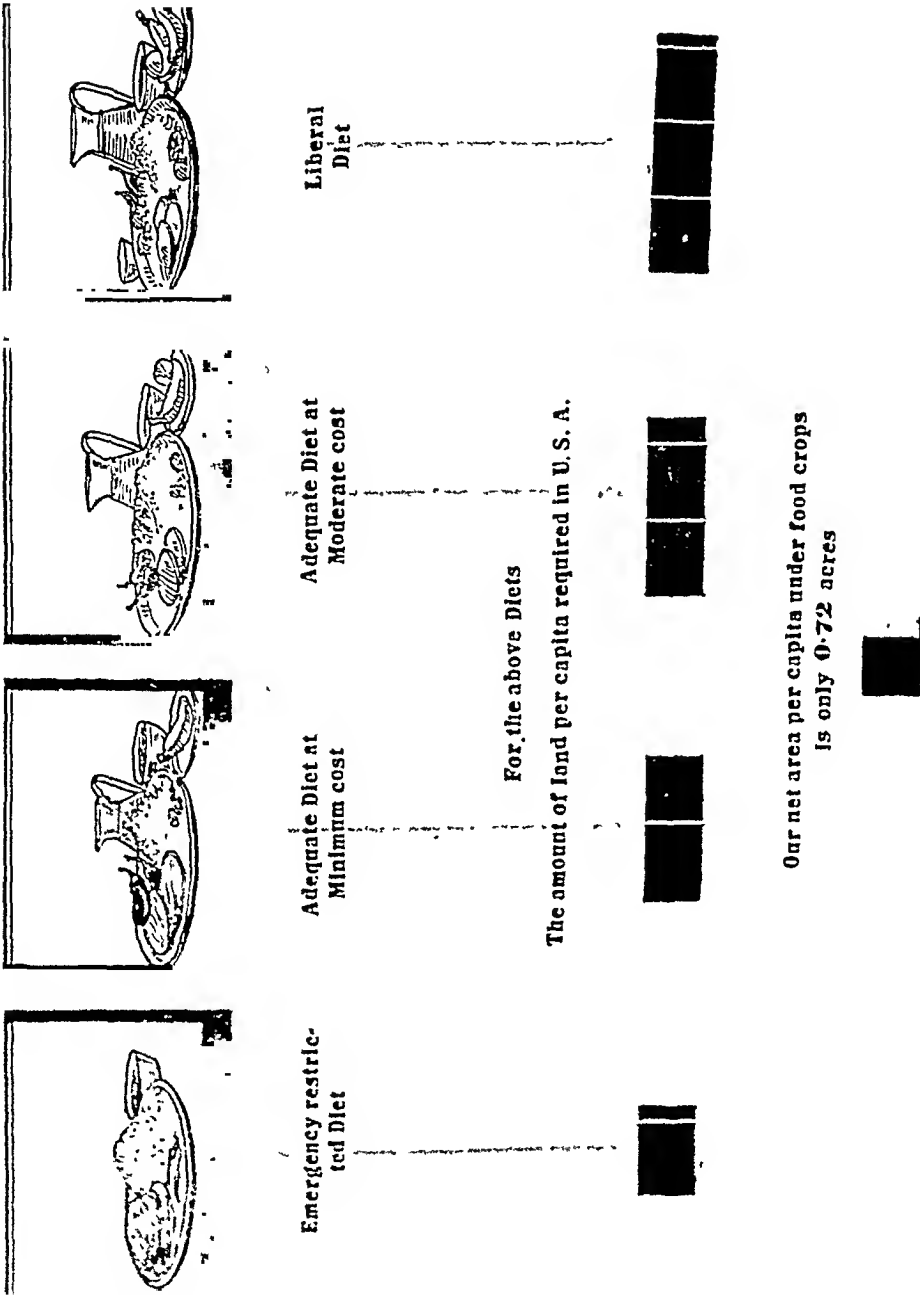
Pressure on land decreases in other countries

France	1870		67.6%
	1921		53.6%
Germany	1870		61.0%
	1921		37.8%
Denmark	1870		71.0%
	1921		57.0%
England	1870		38.2%
	1921		20.7%
India	1881		58.0%
	1941		75.0%

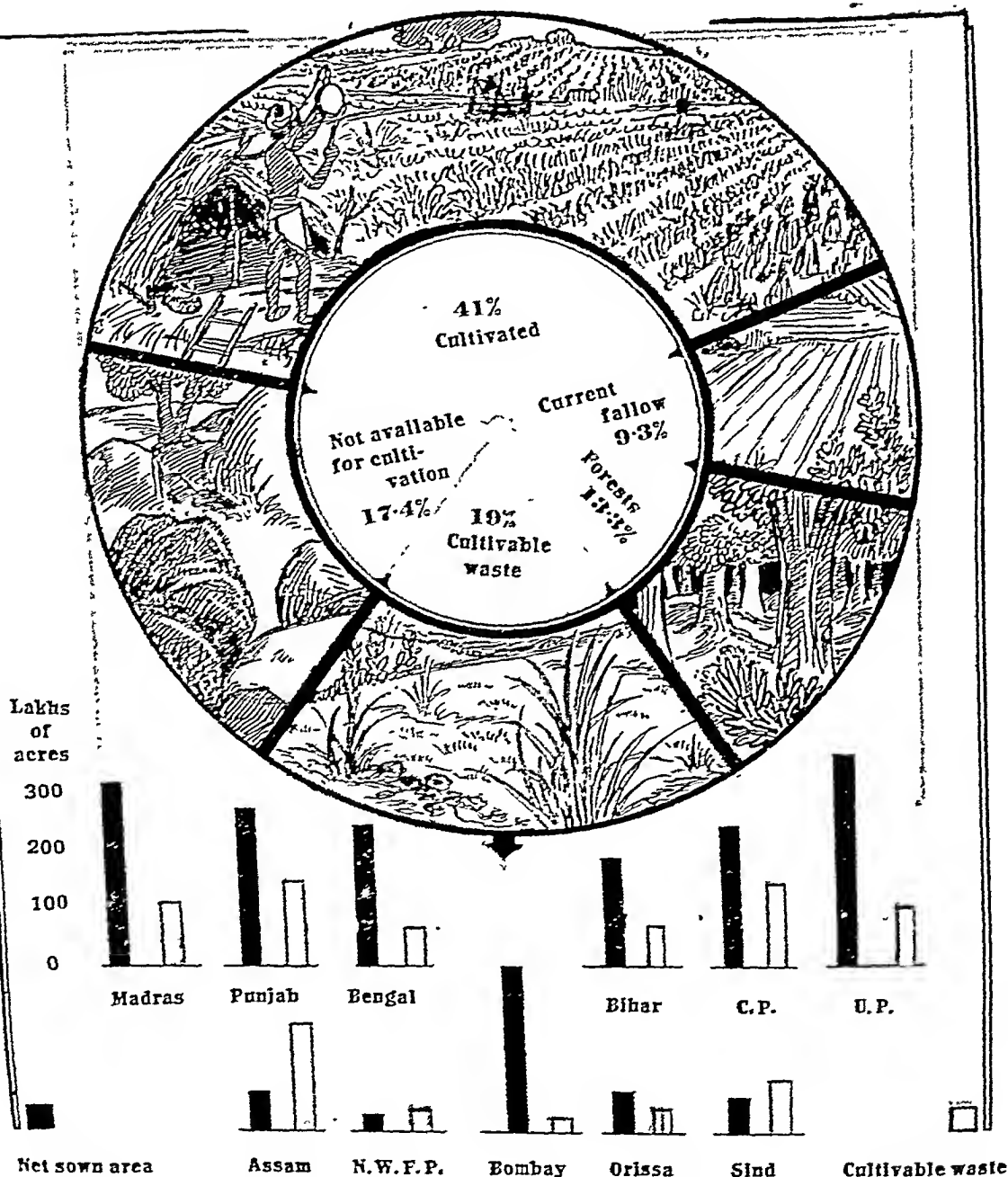
Our three-fourths of the population is solely dependent on agriculture. This wasteful dependence is not inherited. On the contrary it is a modern phenomenon, and has progressively increased under the British Raj. In 1881, 58% were dependent on agriculture while in 1941, it must be about 75%. It means old have been destroyed and new ones have not population. In other countries agricultural quite the reverse.



The chart is based on the figures given by Sir Jogendra Singh in the Council of State. Columns show the production and consumption per head in each province. Shaded provinces deficit ones such as Bombay, Madras, Bengal and Bihar. For this they have to depend on the surplus provinces as well as foreign imports of food grains even in normal years. Sind, Punjab, Orissa and C.P. are in a better position.



Different kinds of diets shown above are the result of an investigation carried on in the U. S. A. Emergency diet is strictly restricted to cereals and it is designed for the very poor and destitute. We do not have even sufficient land for such a diet. Agricultural and food conditions being different in U. S. A. and India the comparison is not strictly appropriate, but it can illustrate the fact that the density of agricultural population has a direct bearing on the potential production of certain kinds of protective foods.



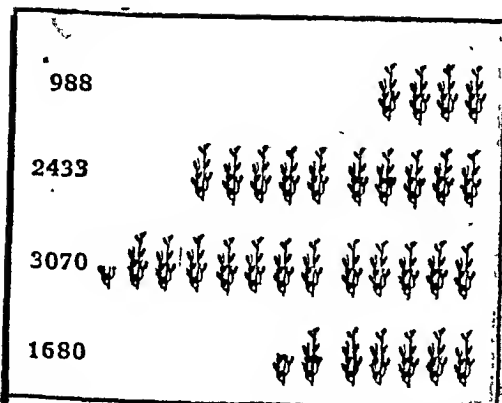
Only 41% of the total land of British India is under cultivation and 9.3%, is current fallow. 19% which is considered to be cultivable waste must be brought under plough. According to the opinion of some experts this land is 'unsuitable' for cultivation but may be capable of being brought under cultivation by irrigation schemes, and application of scientific methods of land reclamation. In the Punjab, C.P., Assam, Madras and Sind, there is a vast scope for extensive cultivation.

Lbs. per acre

Rice

Wheat

per acre lbs.



India

China

Japan

U. S. A.



811



989



1350



990

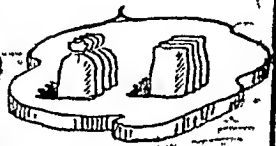
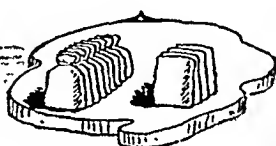
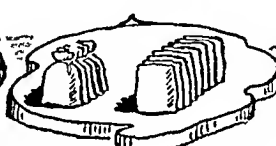
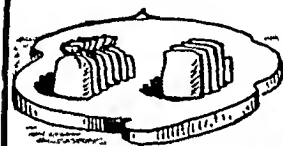
Production per acre in provinces

Bengal

Bihar

Bombay

C. P.

Rice
100 lbs.

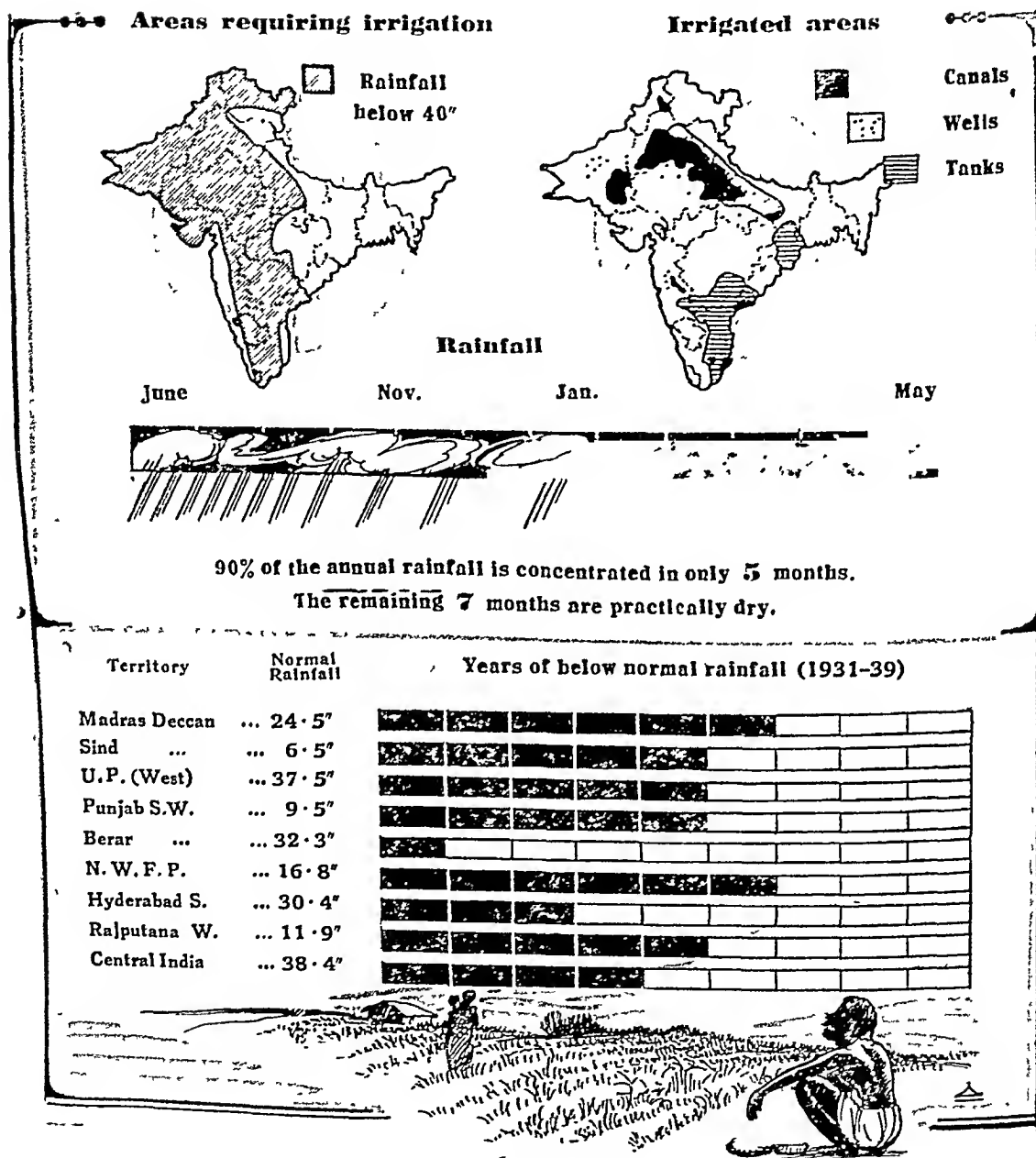
Madras

Orissa

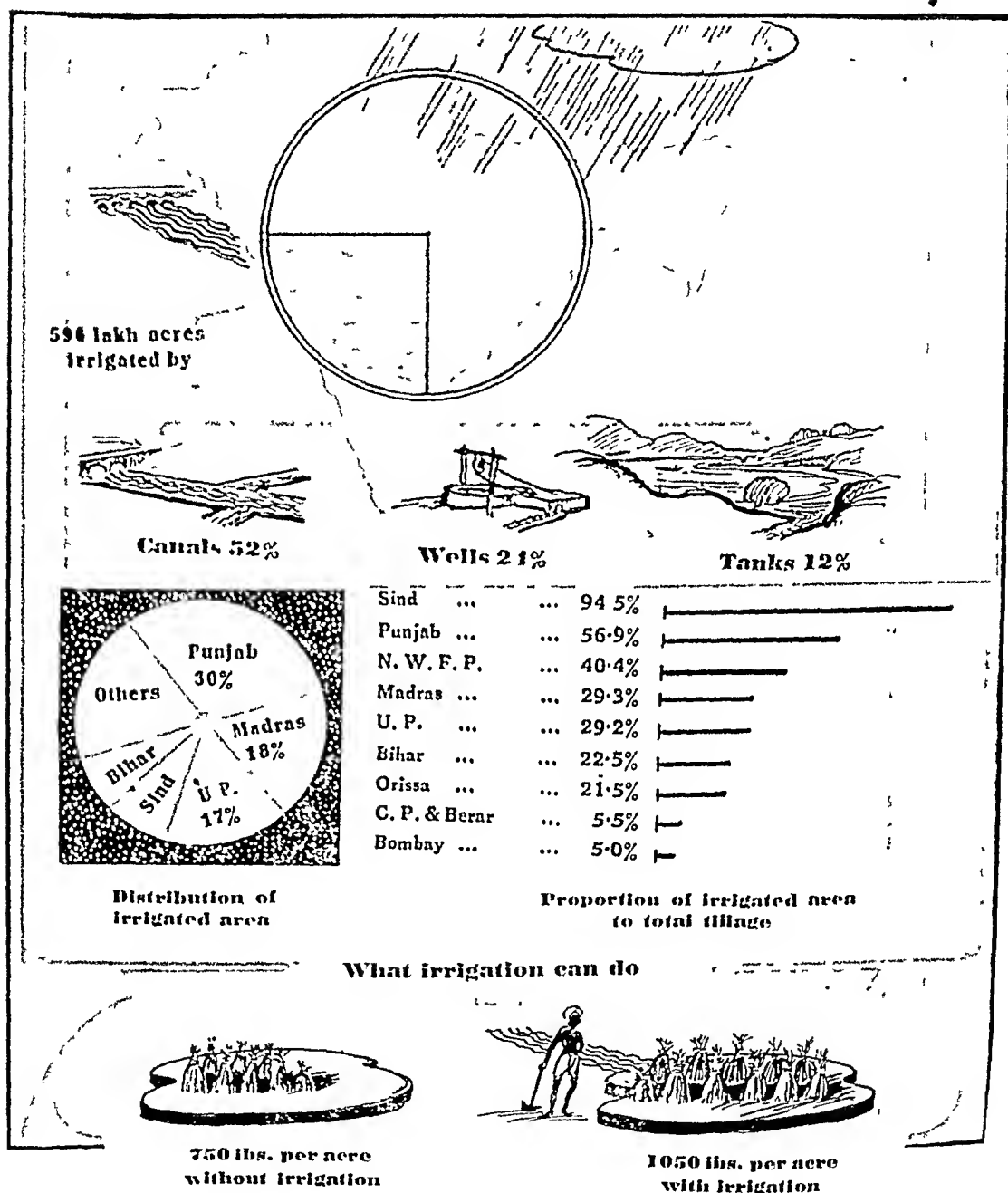
Punjab

Wheat
100 lbs.

The average yields of our crops per acre are very low as compared with other countries. Even a Chinese peasant produces nearly three times as much as our peasant does. The conditions of China and our country are nearly the same. We must at least reach the Chinese standard. If this can be achieved there would be no food shortage and consequent famines.

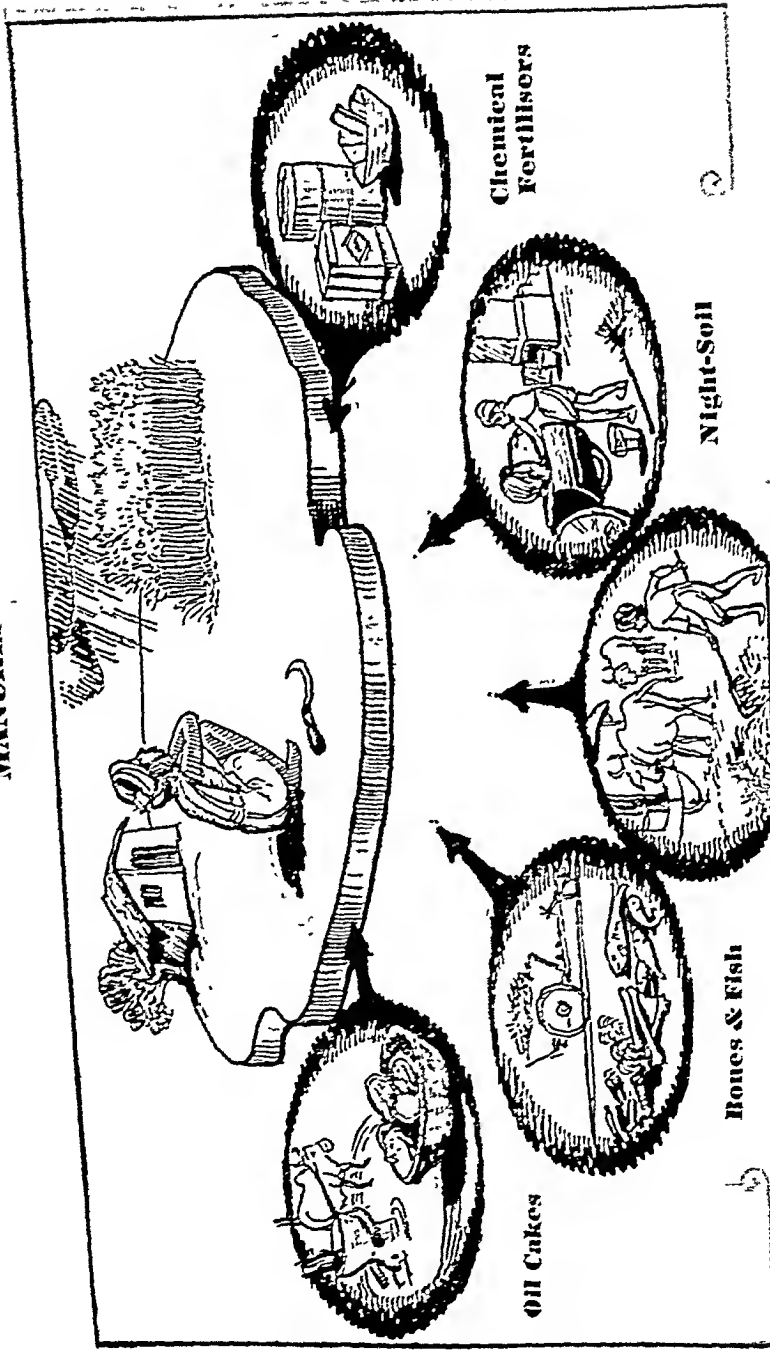


Water is a vital factor in agriculture. Our chief source of water is the summer monsoon. Nearly 90% of our rainfall is concentrated in only five months; while the remaining seven months are practically dry. The whole of the Deccan and the western parts of our country, having an annual rainfall not more than 40", require artificial supply. Moreover our rainfall is also not reliable. The black blocks in the given above show that more than half the number of years when rains were normal. This is sufficient to prove the necessity of artificial irrigation.



A regular and assured supply of water is the primary thing our agriculture needs. Only 23% of the total cultivated land is irrigated, out of which the Punjab, Madras, and U. P. take up more than half. The remaining 77% of the cultivated land is left to the vagaries of the weather. Given an assured and regular supply of water, the yield can be increased by 40 per cent.

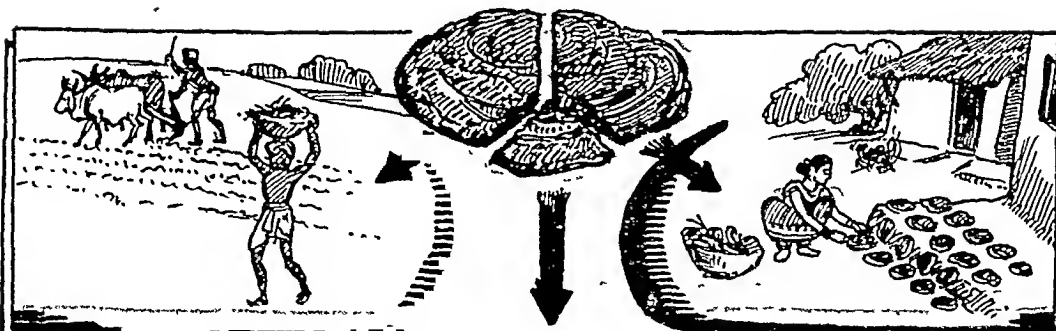
MANURES



Farm - Yard Manure

Next to an assured supply of water the use of manures is the most important means of increasing the yield of crops. The problem of our soil is its deficiency of nitrogen. The principal forms to meet with this deficiency are farmyard manure, oil-cakes, bones and fish; night-soil and refuse in urban as well as rural areas, green-manuring and chemical fertilisers etc. By manuring alone the yield can be increased by 20 to 40 per cent.

Cow-dung



40%
Used as manure

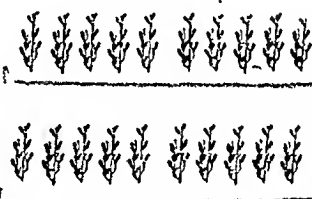
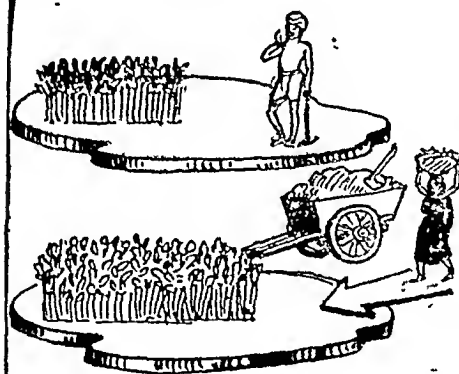
20%
Not collected

40%
Misused as fuel

100 million tons thus wasted, which can
be used to manure 25 million acres

Rice

Production per acre



992

1623

(One unit = 100 lbs.)

Green-manuring

Wheat

Production per acre

(One unit = 100 lbs.)

Without



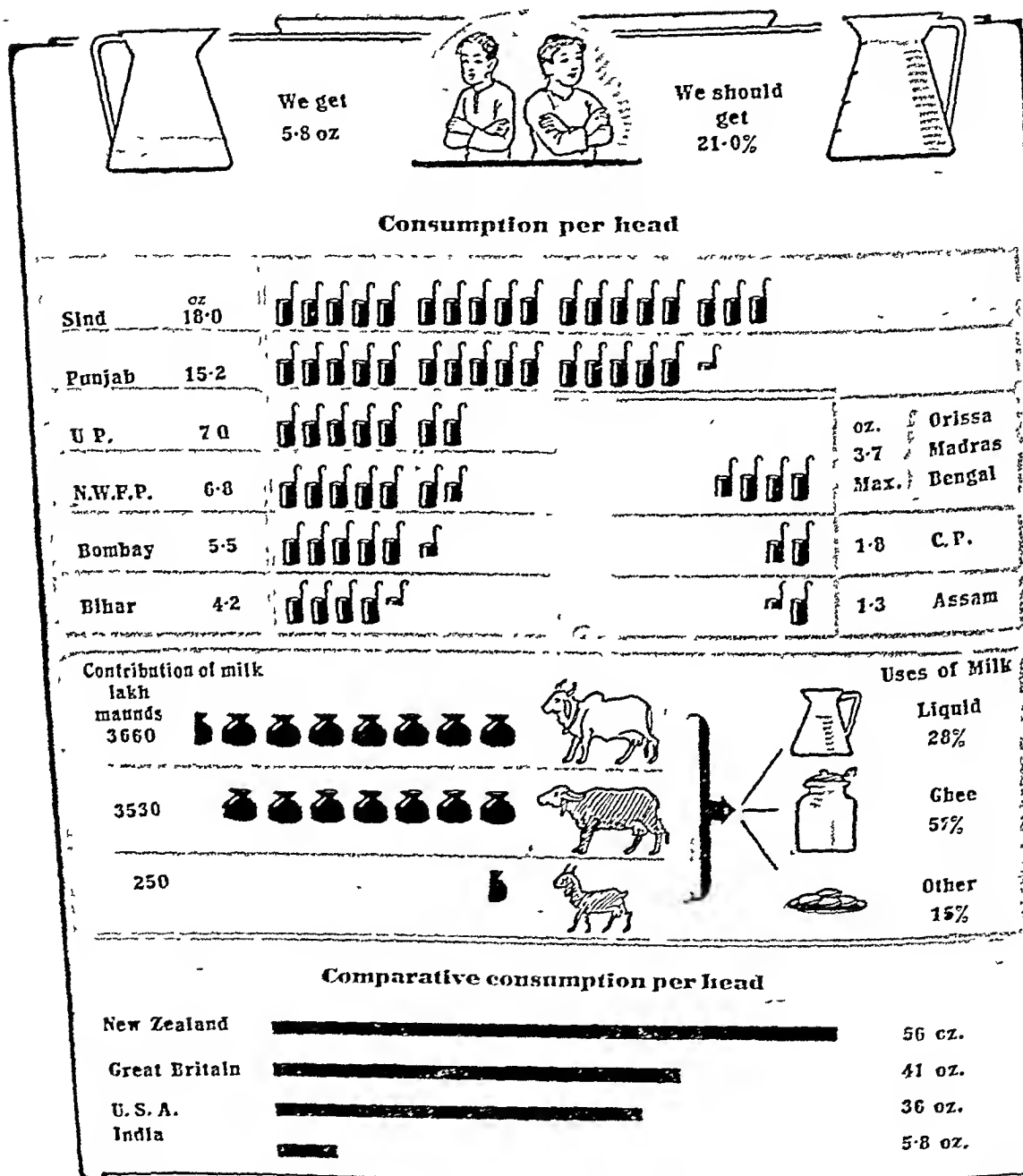
827

With



1456

Farmyard manure is easily available, but only 40% of it is used as manure, while 40% is misused as fuel and 20% is not collected at all. If the problem of fuel is solved in other ways such as *pa* *i* of trees, using cotton and jute stalks etc, the cowdung can be made available *ice* more crops. By adding 4000 to 8000 lbs. of manure, crops were increas *lbs.* to 1623 lbs, per acre. By the *d* from 827 lbs., to 1456 lbs, of w



According to the conference of the United Nations, every one of us should get 21 oz of milk. Our authorities on the subject have put the figure at 8 oz because we take milk in forms also. We get on an average only 5 oz per head. Sind consumes 18 oz per head consumes even less than 1.3 oz. 57% of the milk is consumed in the form of 28% in liquid form. The average consumption of a Newzealander is 56 oz the bottom of the list.

Yield of milk of cow per annum

(One unit represents 500 lbs.)

lbs.

487

India



Egypt



2663

Australia



3463

Denmark



7005

India's share in the world's cattle and milk

Cattle

33%



Milk

12%



Potentialities of increasing the yield of milk

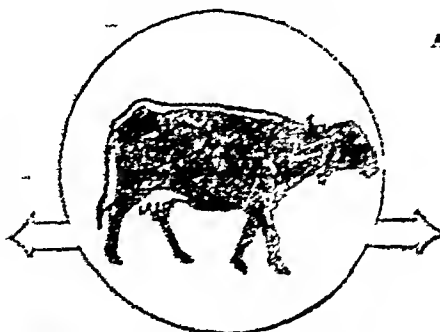
A common cow yields
487 lbs.A cow on govt. farm yields
1461 lbs.

"India's share in the world's cattle wealth is about 33%, but the share in milk is only 12%. The cow is revered in our country but she is not properly cared for. At present the yield of our common cow is the lowest with only 487 lbs., as against Australia with 3463 lbs. and Denmark with 7005 lbs. The potentialities of increasing the yield of cows by proper management, well feeding and well breeding are very great. The yields of indigenous breeds have been trebled or more in less than 20 years by selective breeding and proper feeding on government farms. In well-managed dairy farms yields per lactation of 4150 lbs. from purchased cows and 5720 lbs. from farm-bred cows have been obtained".

A common buffalo
gives

1229 lbs.

milk per annum



A govt. dairy buffalo
gives

5210 lbs.

milk per annum



An average goat
yields

200 lbs.



A well bred goat
yields

400 lbs.



At Hissar Government Farm some goats have yielded over
700 lbs.

Fat contents in milk

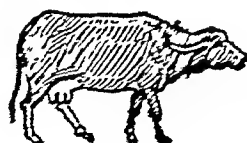


Maximum

5.0%



5.5%



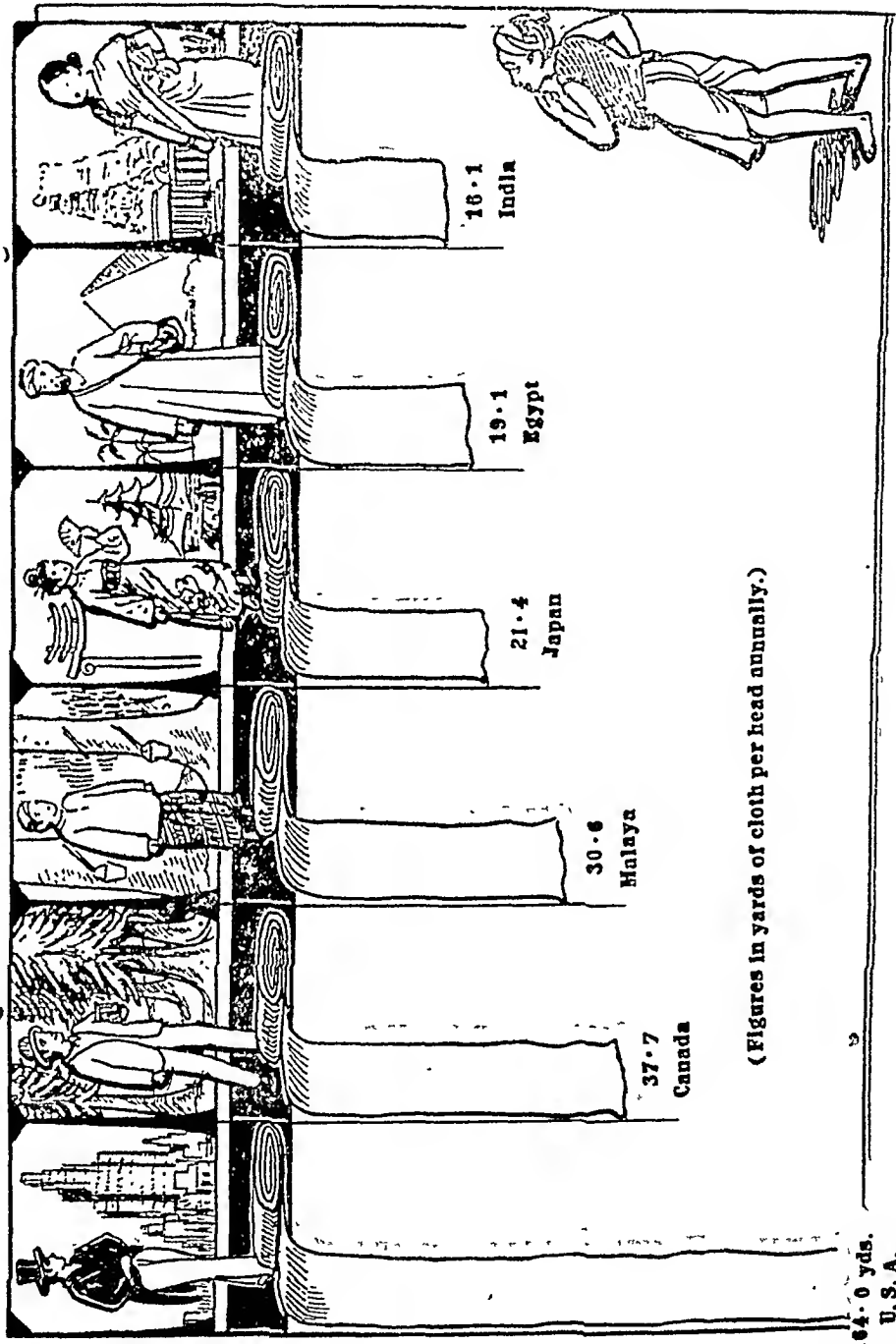
8.0%

Buffalo is becoming popular because of its higher fat contents.

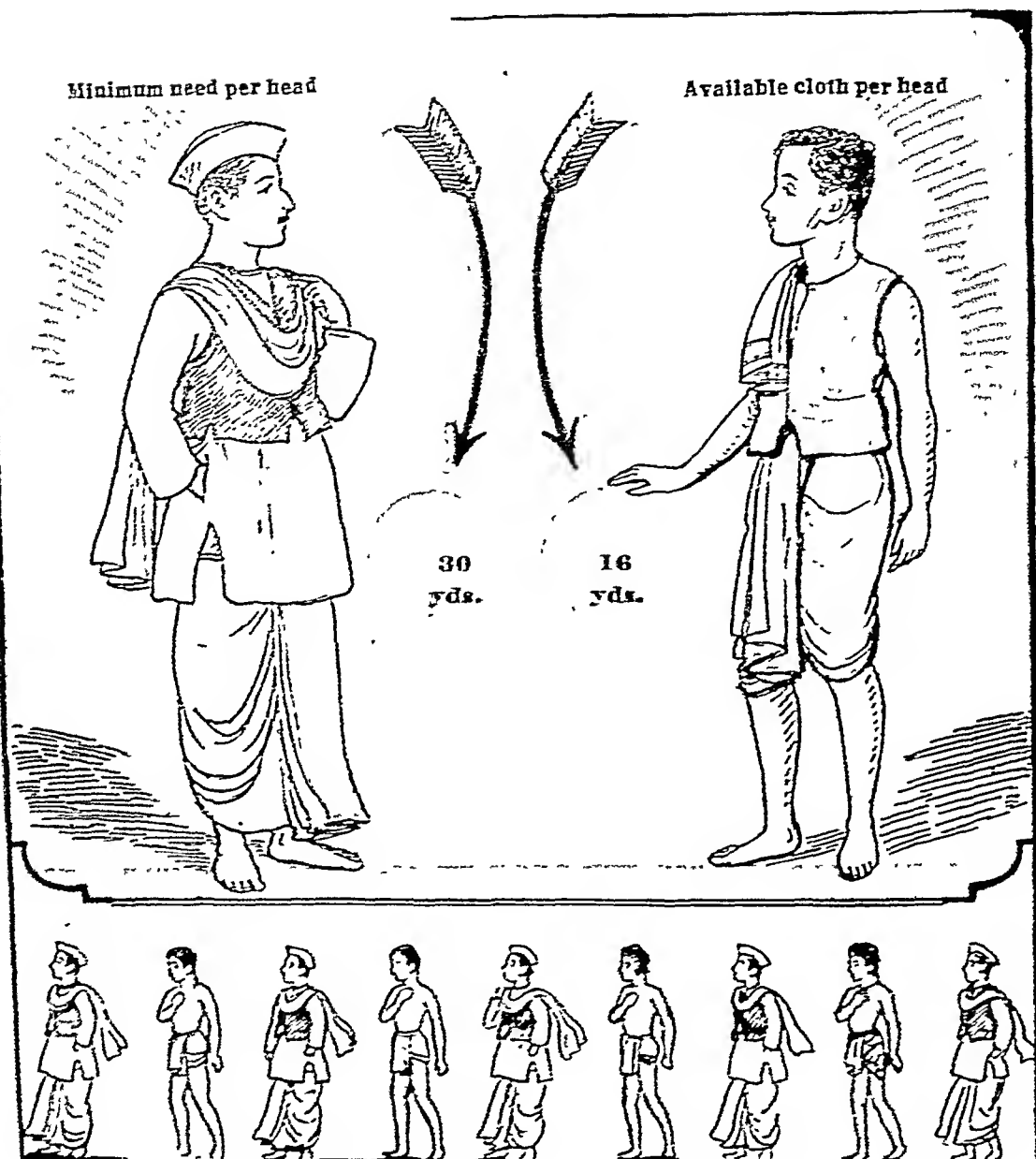
She-buffalo is essentially kept for milk production. She gives more milk than the cow. A common buffalo yields 1229 lbs. of milk per annum, but in certain government dairies 5210 lbs. have been obtained. Here is a vast possibility of increasing our milk production.

Even a well-bred goat has yielded 400 lbs. of milk per annum. At the Hissar Government farm some goats have yielded over 700 lbs.

the buffalo is becoming popular because of her higher fat contents.

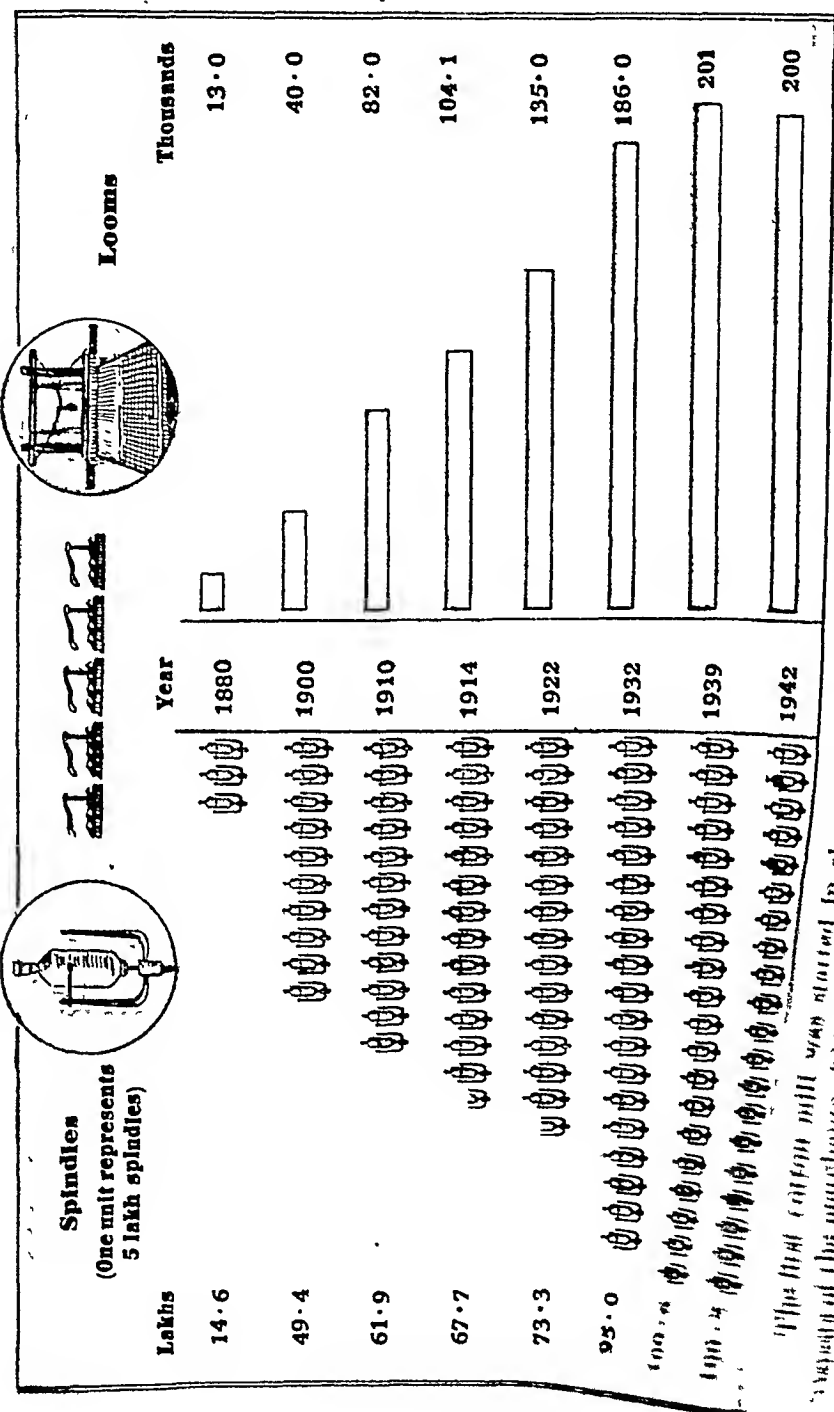


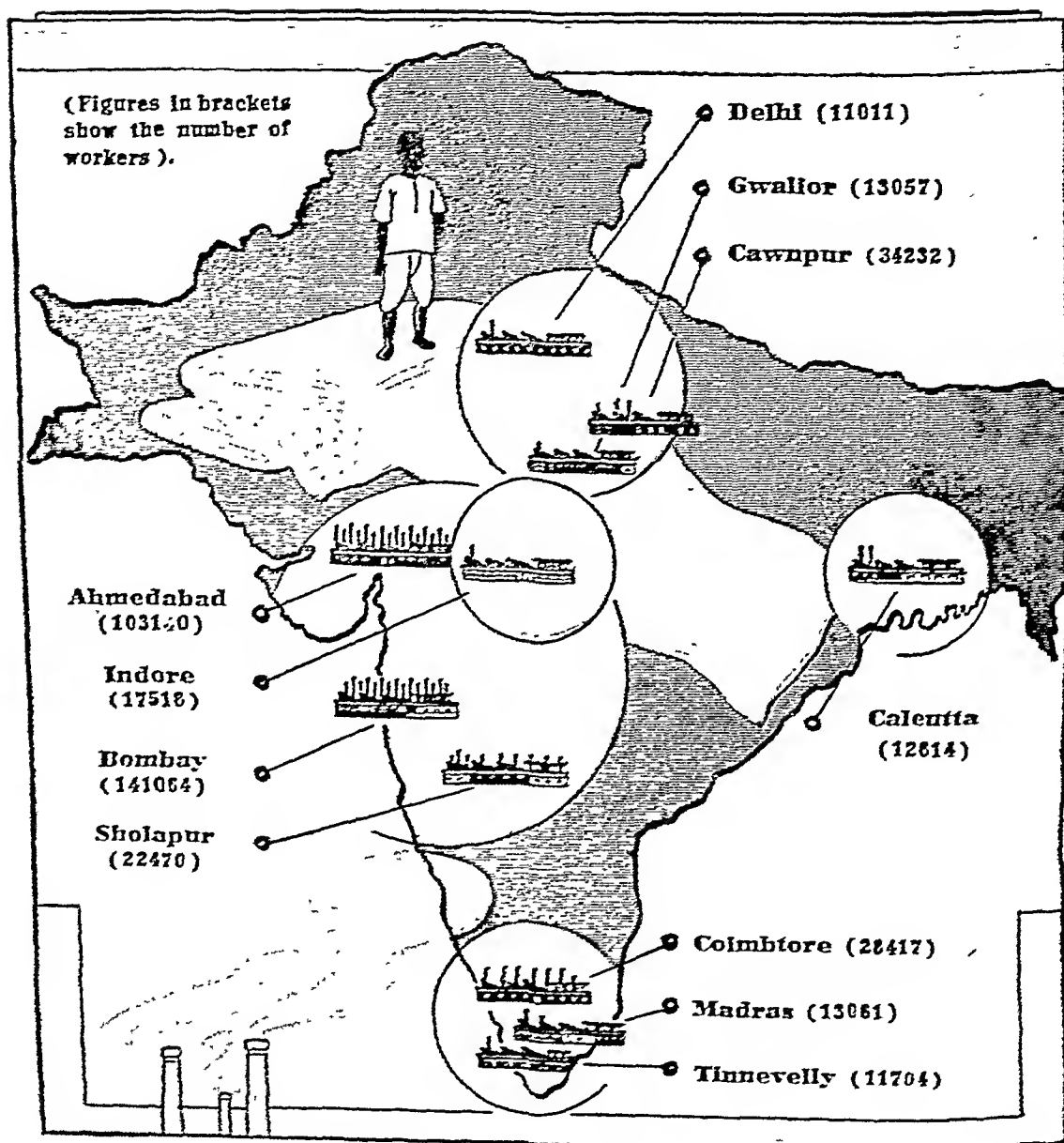
The chart shows the average consumption of cloth per head in different countries. Our country is one of the producers of cloth, yet our consumption of cloth per head is very low. The consumption is the highest. Canada, Malaya, Japan, Egypt use more cloth than



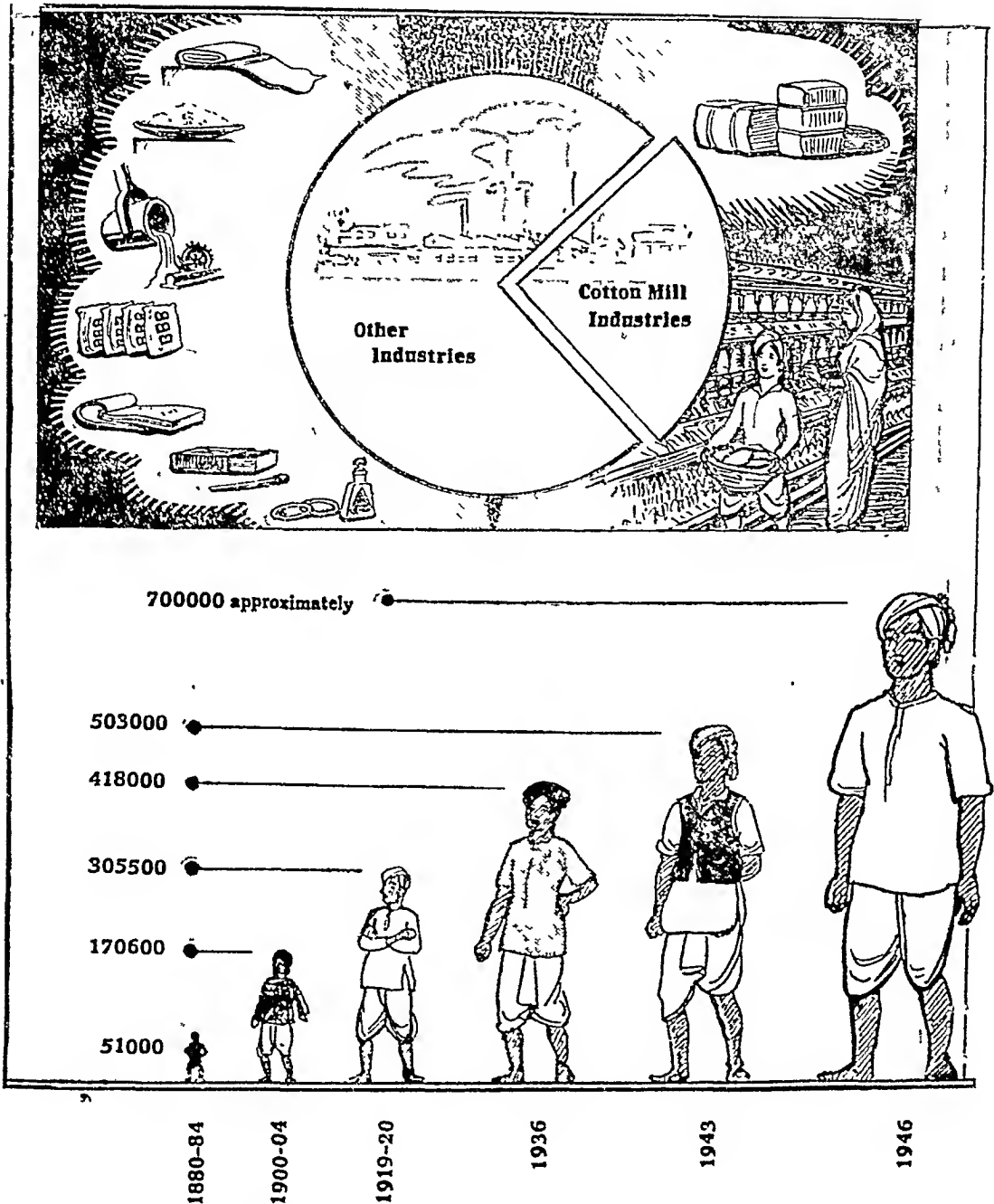
In cold countries the requirement of cloth is great, while in the countries having a tropical climate the need is not so great. Giving due consideration to the climatic factors of our country the minimum need calculated is 30 yards per head per year. But unfortunately we get only half of this minimum.

If each person in the country used his minimum i. e. 30 yards, every other person would have to go without clothes.





Only the main centres of cloth production are shown here. But as every province grows at least some cotton, it has its mills as well. The principal centres are Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Cawnpur, Coimbatore and Indore. Most of the industry is concentrated in the Bombay province. Figures in brackets show the number of workers employed in mills in 1941 which shows the relative importance of the centre.

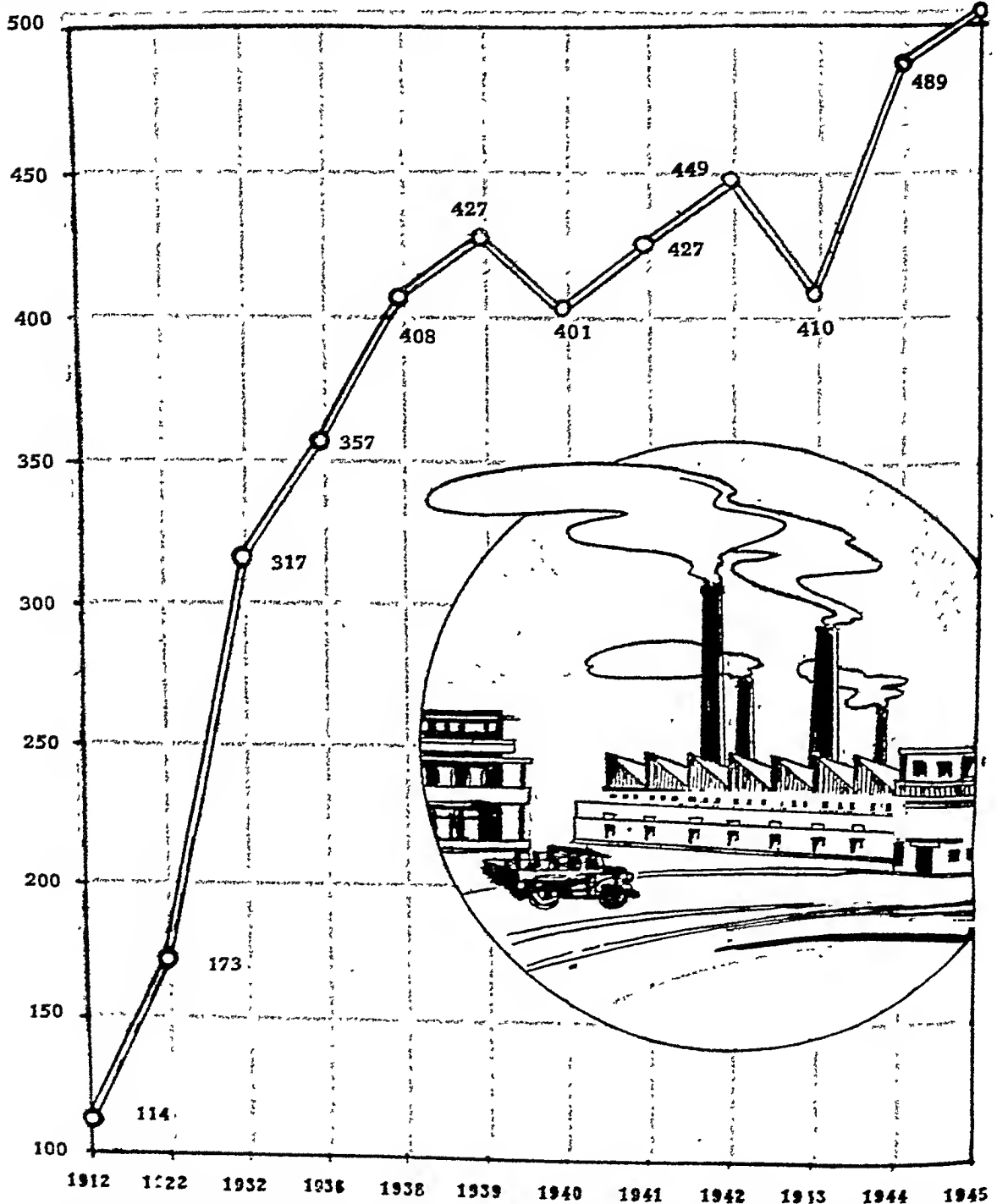


In our economic life mill industry has a very important place as can be seen from the fact that of all the labour employed in factories nearly one fourth is engaged in the cotton textile industry alone.

In 1880 the workers employed in mills were 51000. In 1943 the industry employed nearly 5,03,000 workers, while in 1946 the number must be approximately 7,00,000.

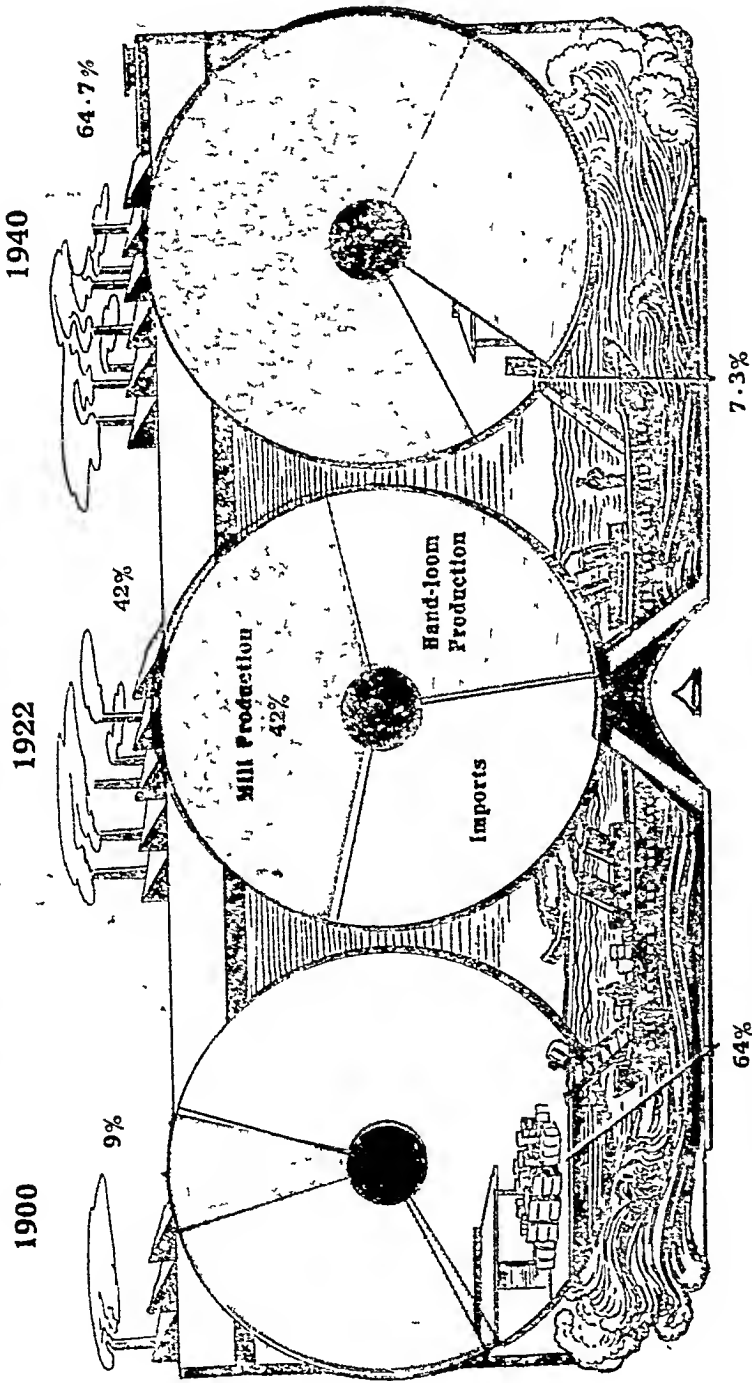
Crore Yards

501

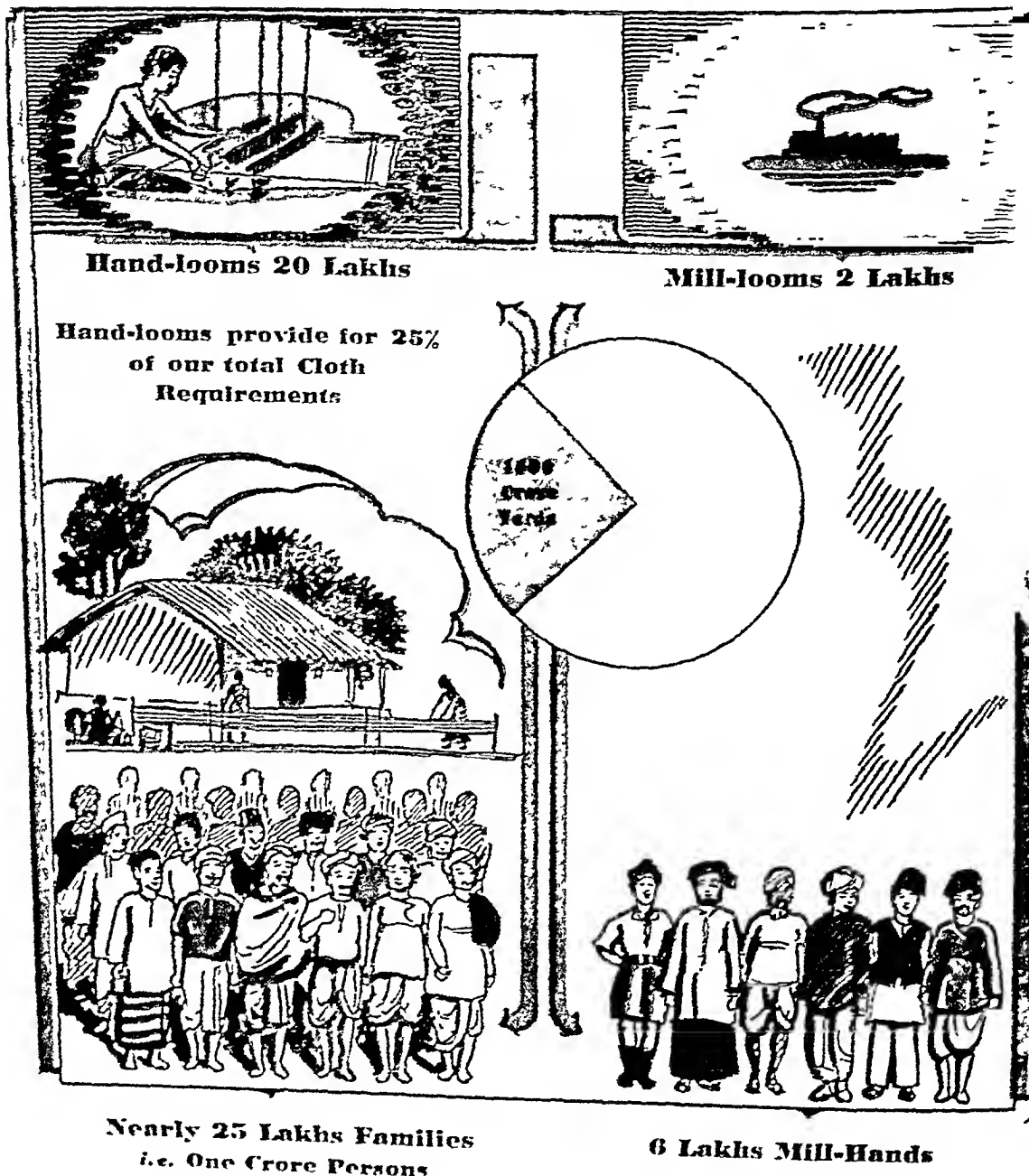


The chart shows the growth of our output of mill cloth. In the decade from 1922 to 1932 there was a sharp rise in cloth production. It was due to the change in the government policy and the swadeshi movements. The year 1945 marks the peak production. There is a slight fall since then, due to repeated strikes, absences and lesser hours of work. But the facilities for accelerated production are there.

MILL INDUSTRY REPLACES FOREIGN IMPORTS

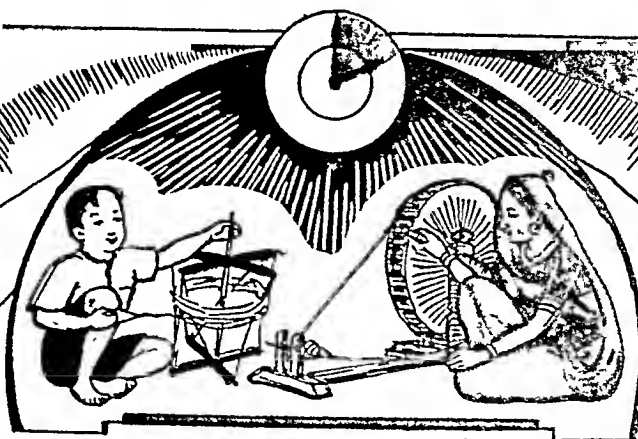


In 1900 A. D. nearly 64% of our cloth was supplied by foreign imports and the share of our mill industry was only 9%. But as our indigenous industry flourished its share increased to 42% in 1922 and 64.7% in 1940. Foreign imports fell from 64% in 1900 to only 7.3% in 1940. Our mill-industry has driven out the foreign cloth from our market. The share of the hand-loom has remained constant and is not affected during all these years.



Handlooms play a considerable part in our cloth production as well as in our village economy. Nearly 25% of our cloth requirements are supplied by them. About five to six lakhs of mill-hands are supported by the mill-industry, while about twenty five lakhs of families i.e. nearly one crore of our population are supported by this industry.

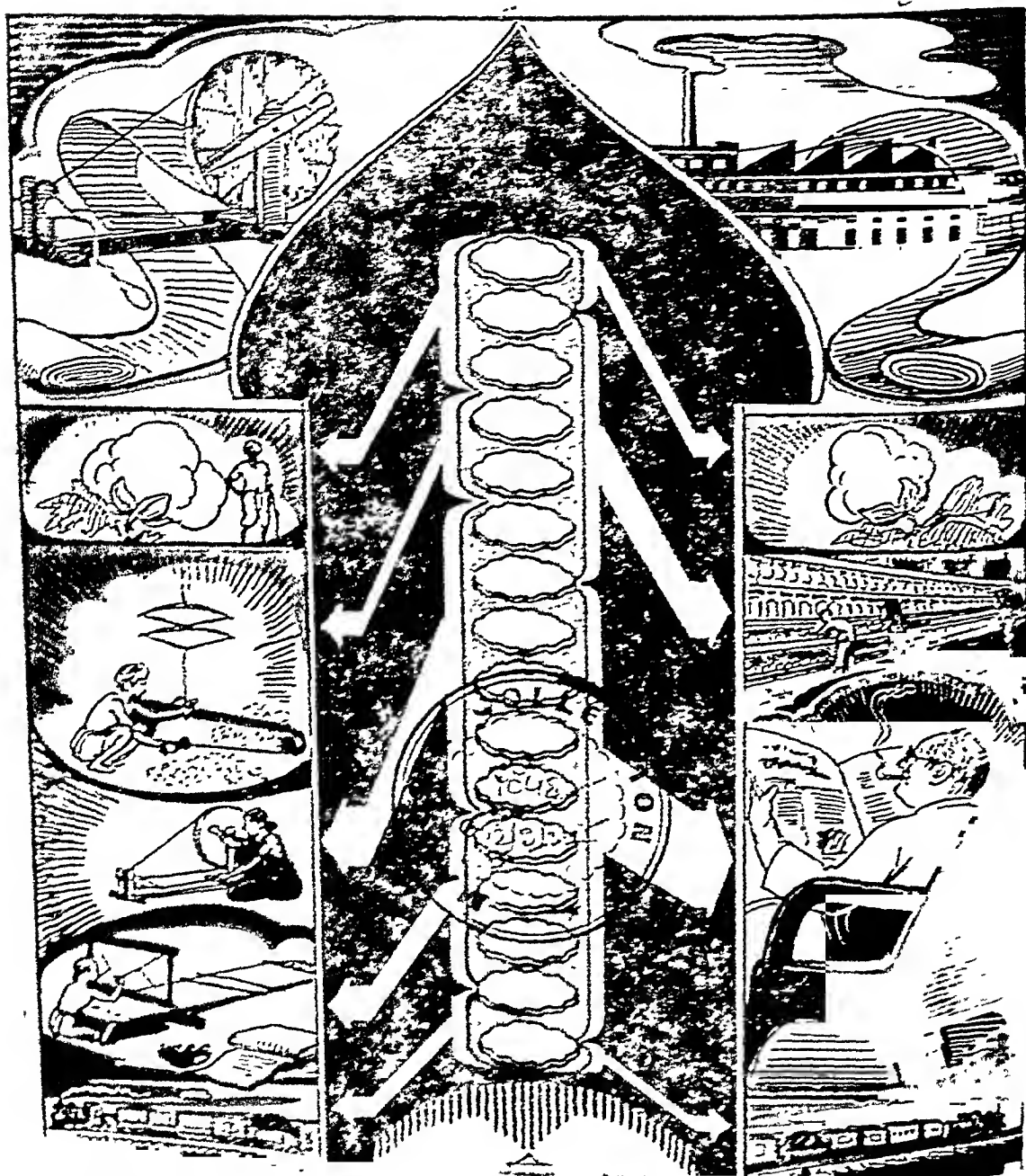
Spinning for 2 hours daily would make a family self-sufficient



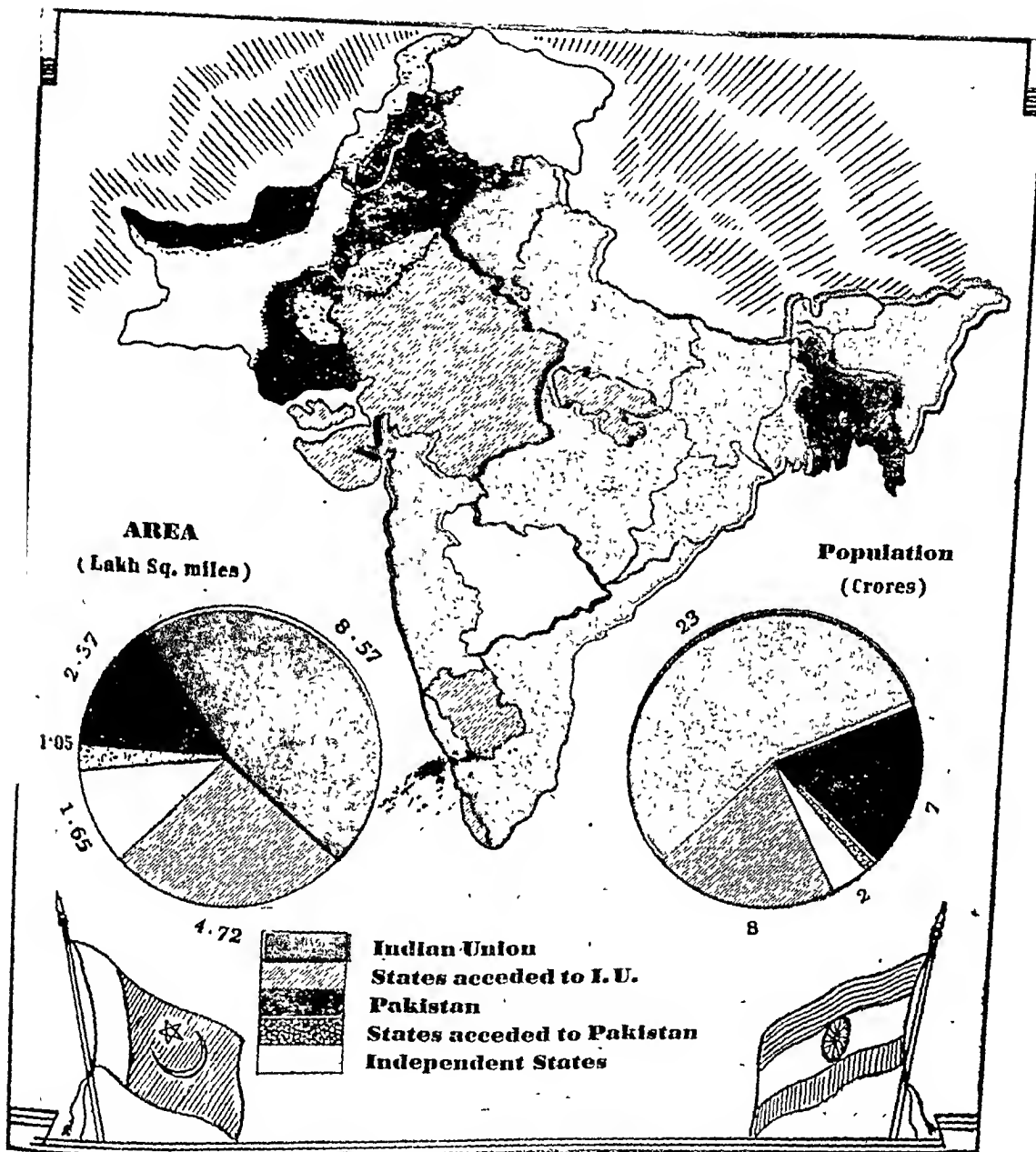
Daily production	...	600 yards
Monthly production	...	18000 yards
Yearly out-put	...	219000 yards
This would yield	86 yards of cloth



If a family works upon one Charkha even for two hours daily from its leisure hours we can have sufficient cloth to wear. It is assumed that a person well acquainted with the art of spinning can spin 300 yards per hour. At this rate 21900 yards of yarn would be produced in a year and it can yield about 86 yards of cloth. At present our average consumption comes to about 16 yards per head . . . is well be easily met with by one Charkha worked for two hours daily. Food and cloth . . . needs of the mankind and in this at it is prudent to be self . . . so easily accomplished.

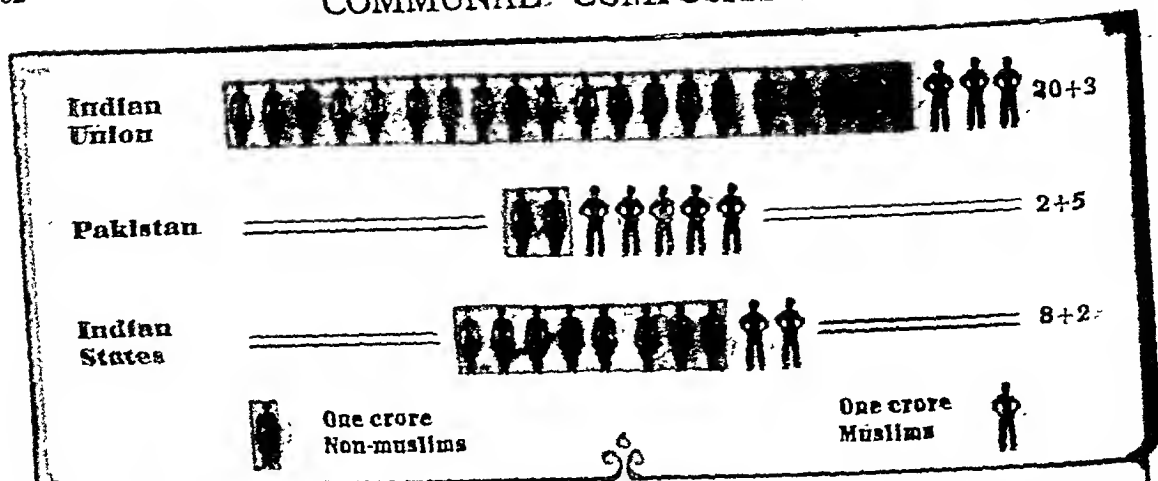


If we buy khaddar of a rupee the major part of it goes to the actual worker and helps in increasing his purchasing power as seen from above. The carder, the spinner and the weaver of mill-cloth only Rs. 0-11-6 amongst themselves and the farmer gets Rs. 0-3-0, while in the case of mill-cloth only Rs. 0-5-3 goes to the share of the worker and a lion's share is taken by the capitalist i. e. the agent, the mill-owner and the merchant. Thus the rupee spent on mill-cloth enriches the already rich class and widens the gulf between the rich and the masses.



On the historic day of the 15th of August 1947, India was cut into two. Formerly the Muslim League demanded the whole of the Punjab, Bengal and Assam. But it could get only the western half of the Punjab, and the eastern half of the Bengal. From Assam it got only the district of Sylhet. The area of the Indian Union is nearly 13.5 lakhs of sq. miles, while that of Pakistan is nearly 3.5 lakhs of sq. miles. The population of the Union is roughly 31.5 crores while that of Pakistan is 7.5 crores.

Kashmir, Baluchistan and Hyderabad are shown here as independent states. But recently Kashmir has acceded to the Indian Union, and Baluchistan, which mainly consists of the state of Kalat has acceded to the Indian Union recently. Kashmir and Hyderabad have acceded to the Indian Union recently.


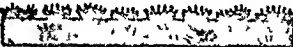












	Percentage	Total Population in lakhs
Madras		493
Bombay		208
U. P.		550
Bihar		363
C. P.		168
Assam		86
Orissa		87
E. Punjab		161
W. Bengal		212
W. Punjab		189
E. Bengal		391
Sind		45
N.W. F. P.		31
	Non-muslims Sikhs Muslims	

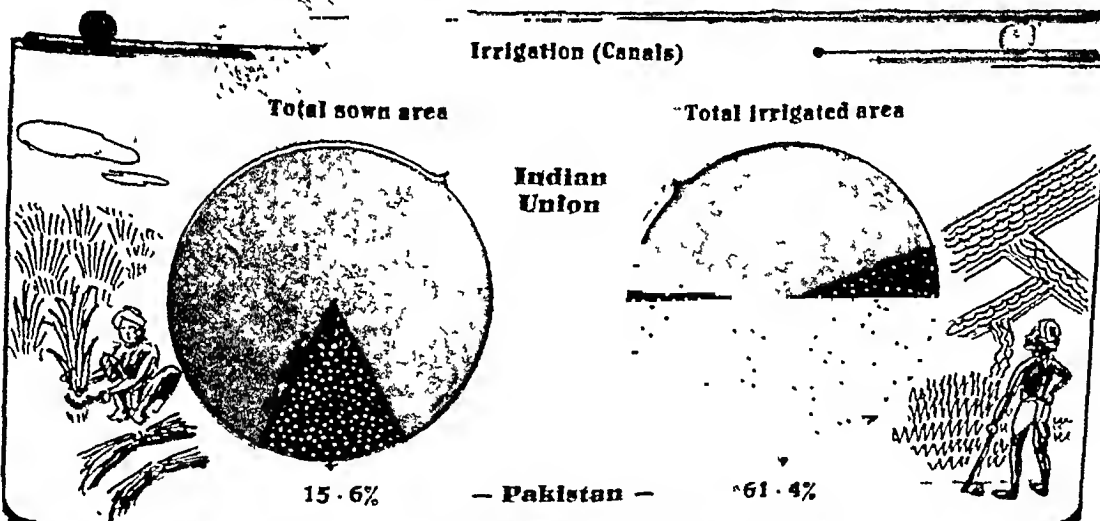
The partition was effected to settle the communal problem once and-for all. But the question has not been settled at all. still there is a minority community in both the states.

Just after the partition there was an unprecedented massacre of minority communities which has greatly changed the above composition. Out of the two crore non-Muslims of Pakistan nearly half the number remains there. On the other hand nearly 4 crores of Muslims are still in the Union.

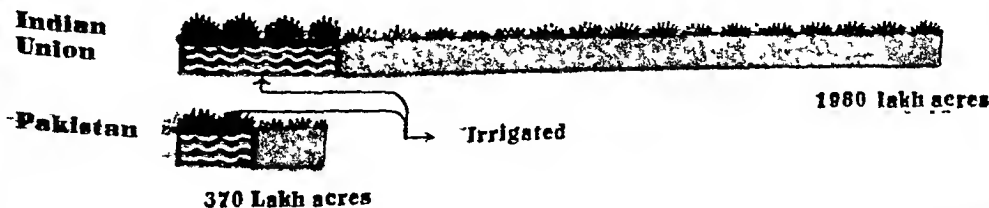
The problem of Sikhs has not been settled and a new problem of the refugees has in the forefront which is worrying both the Dominions.

Acres.	Cultivable area-per head.	Net sown area-per head.	Acres.
0.32	 E. Punjab		0.98
0.23	 W. Bengal		0.34
0.83	 W. Punjab		0.94
0.14	 E. Bengal		0.43
1.30	 Sind		1.08
0.83	 N. W. F. P.		0.69

Irrigation (Canals)



Food Crops



There is a greater scope for extensive cultivation in Pakistan than in the Indian Union.

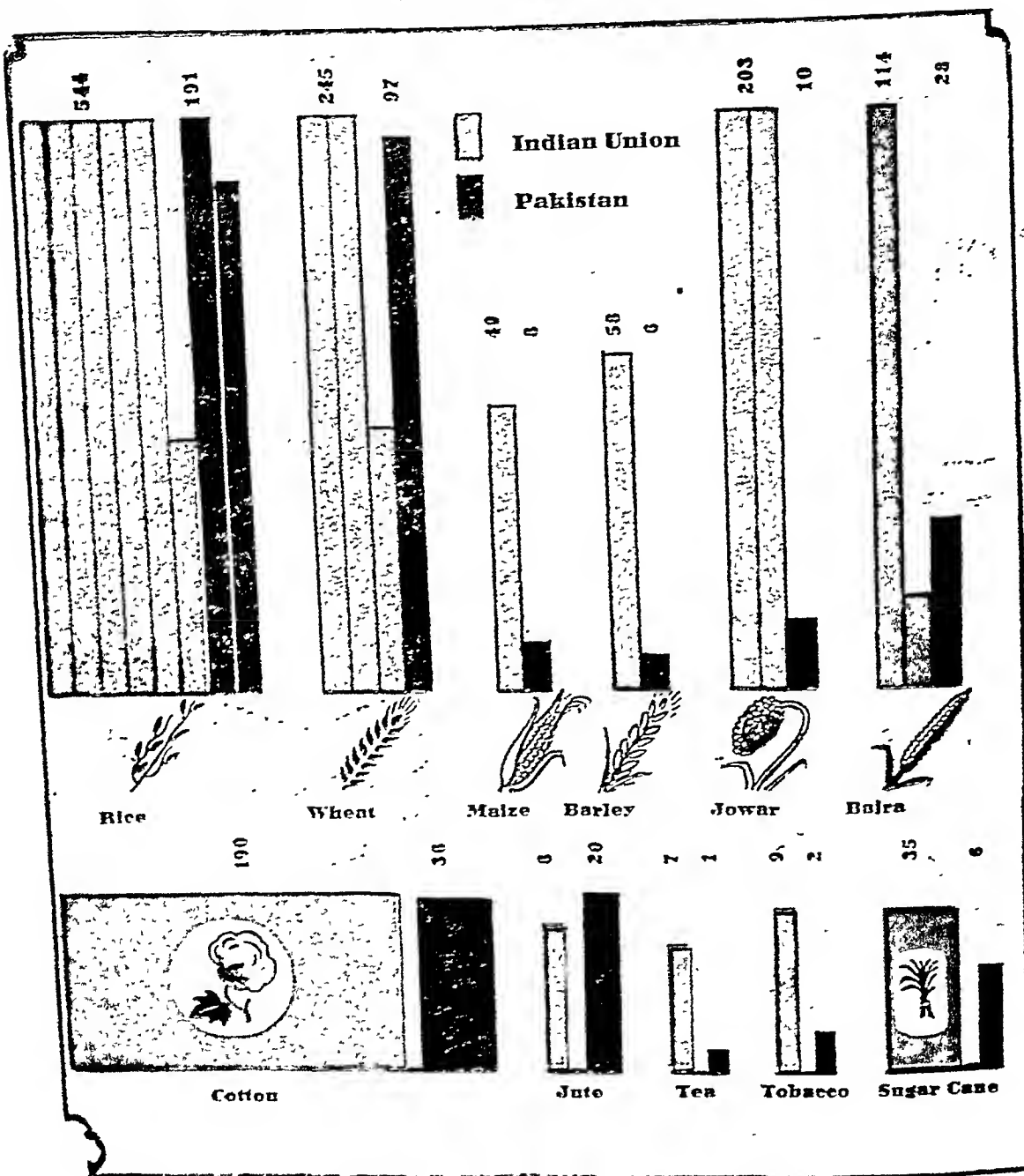
As regards irrigation Pakistan is in a favourable position. Generally the western portion of India which was dry was amply served with irrigation projects. Now most of the irrigated land lies in Pakistan. Out of the total irrigated area nearly 61.4% goes in Pakistan. About 20% of the food crop area in the Indian subcontinent is irrigated while about 50% is irrigated in Pakistan. Now there is a little nodar, Maha, Kosi Union high hopes lie in the multi-purpose river pro-

irrigated while about 50% is irrigated in Pakistan while nodar, Maha, Kosi

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

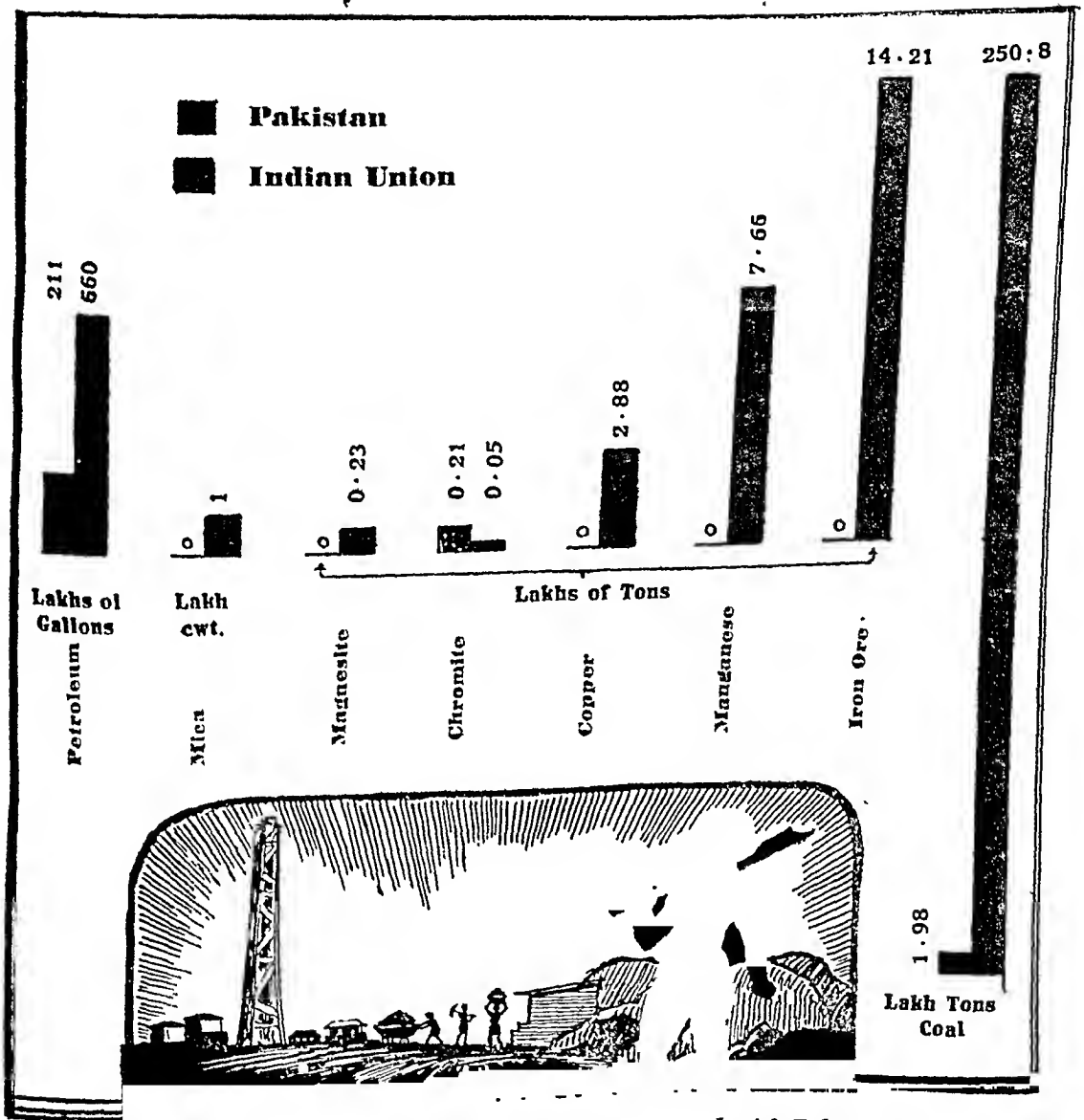
PARTITION

(Figures in lakhs of acres)



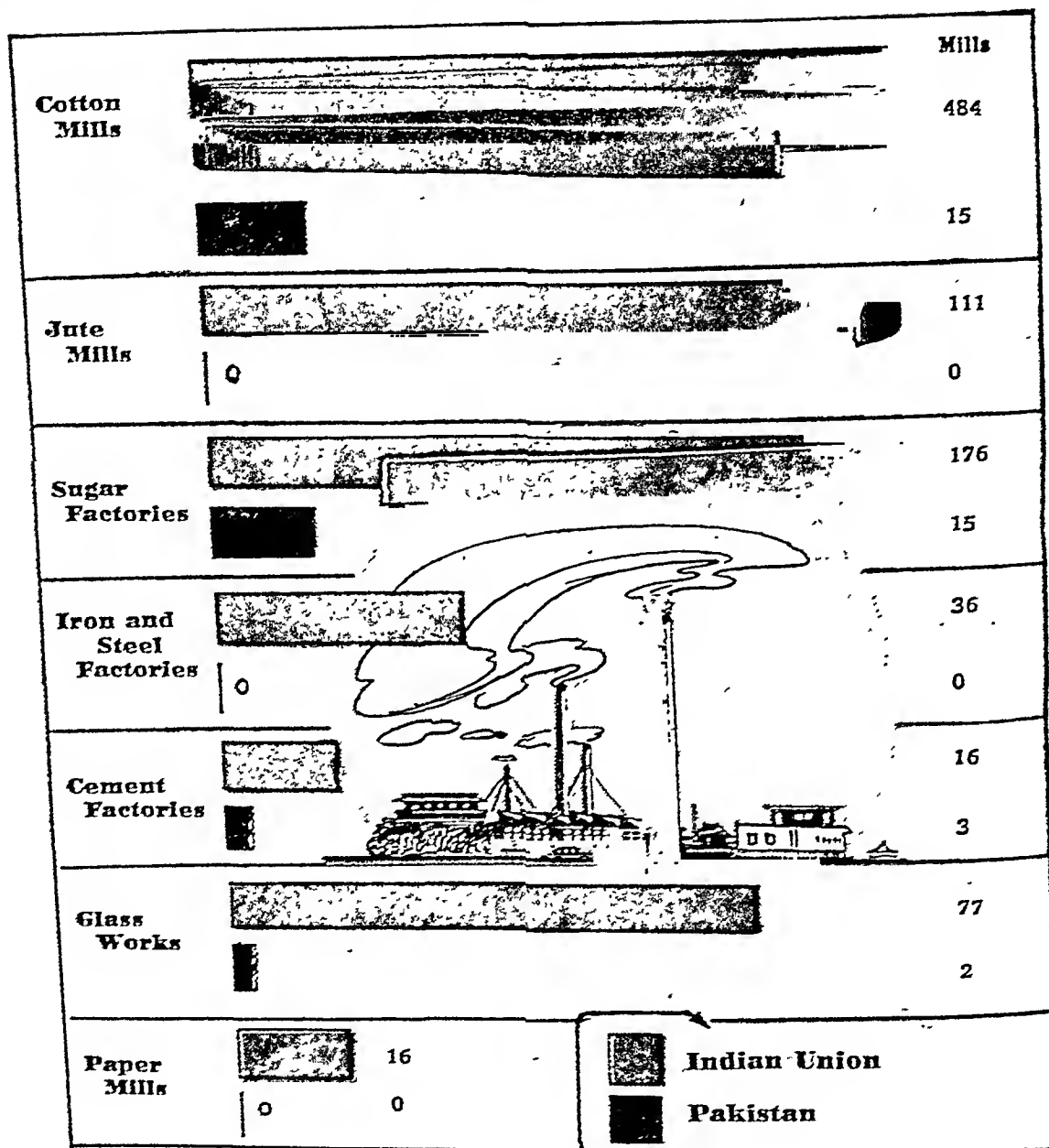
On the whole Pakistan is an agricultural country. Nearly 25% of rice and 40% of wheat are produced in Pakistan. Taking into consideration the production of food grains Pakistan has not to worry about.

In case of commercial products the position of the Indian Union is very sound. About 80% of cotton is produced in the Indian Union. Almost all of the tobacco is grown in the Union. The Jute mills of Calcutta in the Union are for raw Jute on Pakistan.

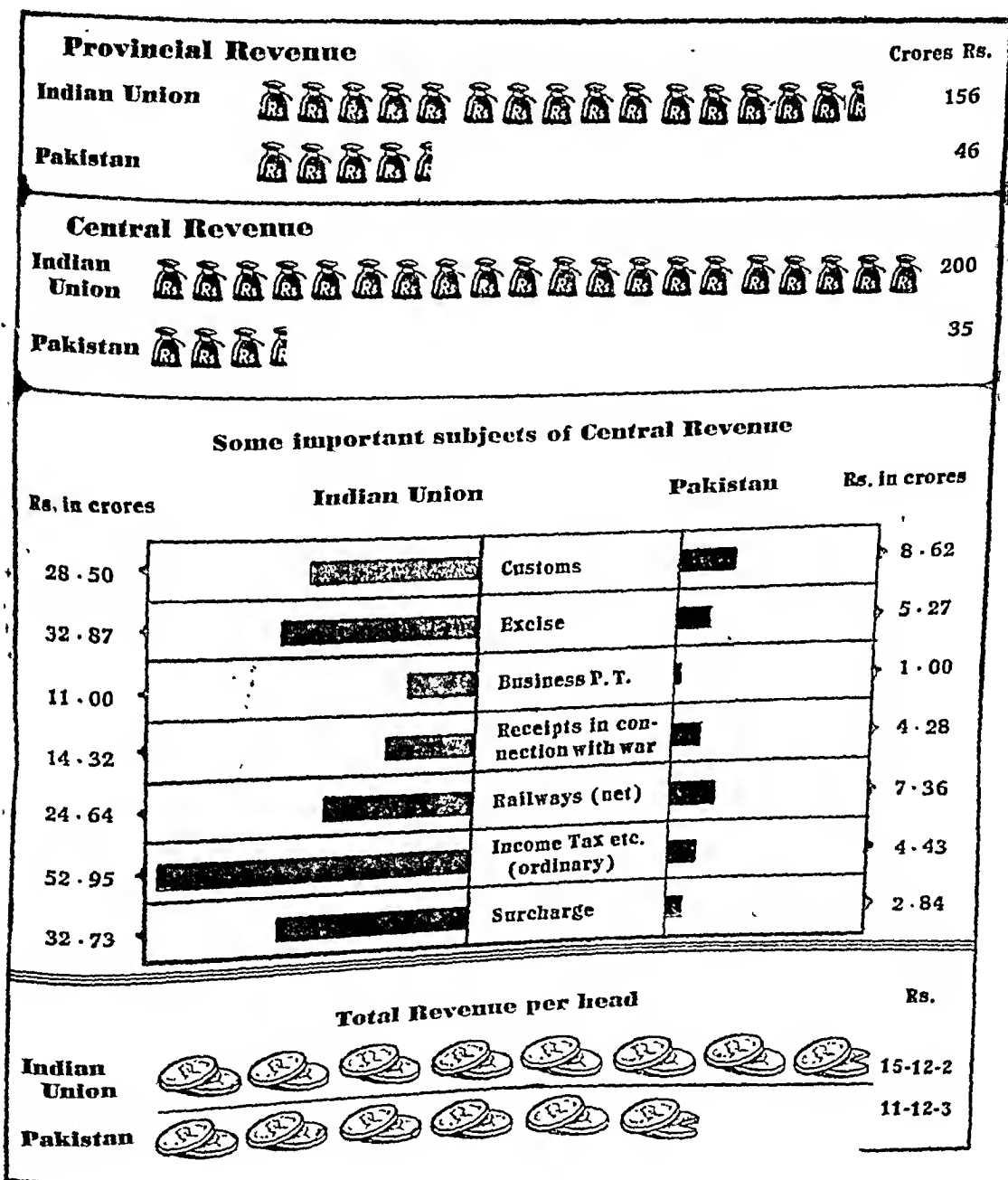


The position of minerals in the Indian Union as compared with Pakistan is very sound. Almost all the important minerals are found in the Union. Both the Dominions are highly deficient in mineral oils. There is some oil in the frontier province but the quantity is negligible. According to some experts there is a possibility of oil reserves in Baluchistan and Sind. But they are yet to be tapped while no other important mineral is to be had in Pakistan. Coal, Iron, Manganese, Copper, Mica and such other minerals are almost nil in Pakistan.

With regard to hydro-electricity there is a vast possibility of development in both the Dominions. When the river-projects are fully exploited the Indian Union will be in a very sound position.

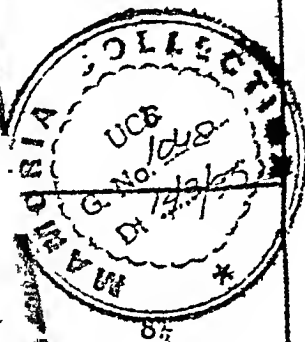


The development of a country depends upon its mineral resources and subsequently upon industries. As we have seen before, Pakistan is mainly an agricultural country. It is lacking in coal, iron and other minerals. So it is extremely backward in industrialisation. Looking to the deficiency of minerals it is hardly possible for Pakistan to develop industries on a large scale. Although it grows some of the best cotton there are only 15 mills as against 484 in the Union. It grows most of Jute yet it has not a single mill. There are only 15 cement factories as against 176 in the Union. There is not a single iron and steel factory in Pakistan. It will have to depend for its industrial goods upon other countries.



The above figures show that the revenue resources of the Union are greater than those of Pakistan. This is more striking in the case of Central revenues. Provincial revenues are more or less static while Central revenues such as income tax are expanding sources of income. The Indian Union has more rural and more urban population than Pakistan. Revenue has a direct bearing on the expenditure of a State and the Indian Union can more easily be able to meet with its demands for other beneficial expenditure out of its population and industries.

INDIAN UNION	PAKISTAN
Air-Force units 8	2
Infantry units 15	8
Armoured units 12	8½
Artillery units 18½	34
Engineering units 61	
Navy	



The safety of a state depends upon its military. The Indian army was a well trained one and it was sufficient for peace time purposes. After the partition therei no natural frontier between both the Dominions, hence the need for a strong defence is greater. It can be seen that one third of the army goes to Pakistan and two-thirds remain in the Union. The whole of Pakistan s not contiguous. The Eastern Pakistan is hundreds of miles away from the heart of Pakistan and is surrounded by the Union while the Indian Union is contiguous. There is no dearth of power in the Union and has a greater number of trained officers and ammunition factories.